

INQUIRY INTO THE
HALIFAX EXPLOSIONOfficial Investigation Begun by
Canadian Government to De-
termine Responsibility—Relief
Work Continues

HALIFAX, N. S.—The official inquiry by the Canadian Government into the Halifax explosion was begun here yesterday. Justice Drysdale, judge in admiralty, presided.

Attorneys present represented the Canadian and Nova Scotia governments, owners of the two colliding vessels, the French munitions ship Mont Blanc and the Norwegian Belgian relief steamer Imo; the city of Halifax and the Halifax pilotage commission. Citizens of Halifax were still so occupied with the rehabilitation of their city that there was no public attendance when the taking of testimony began.

Among the first witnesses called were Pilot Mackay and Captain Lamodec of the Mont Blanc, and Alex Johansen, steward of the Imo. Captain Lamodec, examined by W. A. Henry, counsel for the Government, said the Mont Blanc was loaded at Gravesend Bay, N. Y., with a cargo of "T. N. T." munition and dry picric acid and a deck load of benzol for the French Government. He described the distribution of the explosives in the hold and said the "T. N. T." was separated from the acid by special wooden partitions.

Captain Lamodec testified his ship had not carried munitions before. He said the ship came to Halifax to receive orders where to join the convoy. He received his orders from the British pilot, Mackay, who came on board at Halifax the evening of Dec. 5. Mackay was "absolutely sober," said the witness. No liquor was on the Mont Blanc, as it had been forbidden by the French Government. The morning of the collision was quite clear.

Proceeding up to Bedford Basin his ship sighted the Imo at 8:30 a. m., continued the Mont Blanc's command. He had just passed a war vessel on the eastern side about 100 feet distant. He was then 120 feet from the Imo's bow. The Imo was heading to sea on the west side, but was taking a direction across his course. The starboard side of the Imo was visible. She was two points on his port bow. He gave one short blast on his whistle to indicate he had seen the Imo and to show that the Mont Blanc was going to the right.

The Mont Blanc's engines were ordered to go slow. The Imo replied by two short blasts. He thought the Imo changed her course, though it was difficult to determine this, as she was against the land.

He was at this time going to starboard and the Imo to port. He noticed later that the Imo came a little more to the left. He had in the meantime stopped his engines. The Imo gave two short blasts when the ships were about 150 feet apart. The collision was inevitable at this point. The Imo, judging by the force of the collision, seemed to have great speed.

The captain said he turned his ship to the left and gave two short blasts. The ships then had each other on the right side and were 50 feet apart.

Mr. Henry asked if the vessels would not have passed at a distance of 50 feet if no other change was made.

The witness said this was so, as the Imo was traveling obliquely up the harbor. The Imo then signaled she was "going astern at full speed."

Captain Lamodec said he saw the Imo's propeller was going astern, but she kept ahead. He then signaled his engines astern and put the helm to starboard, so that the Imo could not strike the hold where the picric acid was, as he knew the impact would set it on fire. He was not successful.

The ships collided, said Capt. Lamodec, at an angle of 45 degrees. He admitted this was the first time he had ever been in Halifax Harbor.

Cross-examined by C. J. Burchall, counsel for the owners of the Imo, the witness testified the Mont Blanc was not carrying a red flag or anything to indicate that the ship had explosives on board. He was the last man, he asserted, to leave the ship after the collision. He wanted to remain, he said, but the first officer led him to the ladder.

The effect of the collision was immediate. Thick black smoke poured from the hold. He thought the ship was to be blown up at once. In order not to uselessly sacrifice lives he ordered the crew to abandon the ship. Perfect order was maintained. He gave the order to get away from the ship and make for the east shore. He called the roll when they landed and found only one man missing. Eighteen to 20 minutes elapsed before the explosion, which "blew them all flat on their faces."

Asked if he understood what the Imo's two blasts meant, Captain Lamodec said he thought she was signaling wrong, but as he had signaled his course first he had no right to change it except in case of collision.

The cross-examination of Captain Lamodec was continued at the afternoon. He said that there was no confusion on board the Mont Blanc after the collision, and the two men who were reported to have jumped overboard were not of his crew. He admitted the Mont Blanc had a seacock, but said it would have taken from half an hour to an hour to open it.

Insurance Against Losses

Expert Gives Estimate of the Sums Involved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Owing to the quantities of supplies of all description which have been pouring into Halifax since the explosion, a halt has been

called to allow of those handling them to become properly organized, so that the goods may be handled intelligently. This course has been followed in Ottawa upon advices received from Halifax. The question of civic contribution is also being held over until it is ascertained more definitely what is required.

The insurance expert of the Toronto Telegram gives an estimate of the losses in Halifax as follows:

Buildings, loss \$20,000,000; insurance \$10,000,000; shipping loss \$6,000,000; insurance \$6,000,000; goods in transit, loss \$5,000,000; insurance \$5,000,000; piers and docks, loss \$4,000,000; insurance unknown; total loss \$25,000,000, total insurance \$21,000,000; life insurance (approximately) \$1,000,000, total insurance \$22,000,000.

While the loss of property in the Halifax catastrophe will run into \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000, insurance men in Toronto and in Montreal believe that all the claims can be paid without causing hurt to any of the dozens of companies involved. Many of the companies are British with reputations for bearing staggering losses without so much as the blink of an eyelash, while others are Canadian and there are a few foremost United States concerns.

A telegram from Halifax states that Chief of Police Hannahan denies that any looters have been shot, as had been reported.

The Government of Canada has a number of pictures and lithographs which have been on exhibition in Halifax and it has been learned that these are safe. There have been two exhibitions in the Nova Scotia Museum of Fine Arts, one of pictures of a general character and the other of lithographs. Mr. Eric Brown, the director of the Canadian National Gallery has received a telegram from the Halifax curator, Mr. Lismer, which stated that while the building was wrecked, the pictures had taken no harm, the lithographs being only slightly damaged.

Nearly Half of Fund

Massachusetts Raises \$445,000 of
\$1,000,000 for Halifax

Contributions to the \$1,000,000 fund being raised in Massachusetts for rehabilitation purposes at Halifax, N. S., this noon totaled \$445,630. It was announced at the office of Robert Winsor, treasurer for the Massachusetts-Halifax Relief Fund. Meetings are being held at many communities in the State today in the interest of the fund.

Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the committee, has received a telegram from W. J. Hanna, Food Controller for Canada, expressing the thanks of Halifax and all of Canada for the relief work of Massachusetts. The telegram follows: "Wallace of Halifax has reported to me something of the great work you are doing for Halifax. We and all Canada greatly appreciate your very prompt action and magnificent service in aid to stricken countrymen."

Many expressions of gratitude to Massachusetts residents for relief were heard among the people of Halifax, N. S., by E. F. L. Sturdee, general agent for the Canadian Pacific Railroad in Boston, who was in charge of the first relief train sent to Halifax from Boston, while the train was on Canadian Pacific tracks. On his return to Boston yesterday, he said:

"The people of Halifax were so surprised when the first Massachusetts relief train pulled into the city Saturday morning that they could find no words to express it."

"The sight of the American uniforms and the people of Halifax a sense of security, despite all they had gone through, and they were able to take a little rosier outlook on the situation."

Christian Scientists Returning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX (via Truro) N. S.—Members of the relief party, which was sent to give aid here on behalf of The Christian Science Board of Directors in Boston, have finished their work and are now either on their way home or leaving tonight. They report all conditions now well in hand.

Halifax Relief Meeting

The Boston Equal Suffrage Association canceled the dinner in honor of Mrs. Nellie McClung and arranged instead for a Halifax relief mass meeting. When Mrs. McClung arrived in Boston she was informed of the changed plan and approved of it. The mass meeting was held in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, and the basket collection netted \$134.80, which the association has turned over to Robert Winsor, treasurer, Massachusetts-Halifax relief committee.

New York Mayor's Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Acting Mayor Frank L. Dowling and Eugene H. O'Donoghue, president of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, believing that the Halifax survivors will need aid throughout the winter, yesterday issued an appeal to stimulate the public to contribute toward the relief of the victims in that city.

ABANDONED AIRSHIP

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—An airship, said to be a Zeppelin, flying the French flag, descended on housetops in the Dutch village of Eemnes [Emmen?] yesterday morning, the Telegram reports. The crew had previously left the airship.

TABLET IS UNVEILED

A tablet in honor of Phillips Brooks was unveiled on the site of his house in Boston yesterday, when the Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts marked his residence with appropriate ceremonies. Bishop Lawrence was the main speaker.

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Turkish troops were said to be pursuing the opposing forces, which were retreating across the Edkum and Dila rivers.

British Attack Repulsed

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A British attempt to recapture lost trenches east of Bullecourt was beaten back with heavy loss, today's German official statement declared.

Italian Front—There was violent artillery activity at isolated points between the Brenta and Piave rivers, supporting minor operations.

Eastern Front—Negotiations are in progress for the armistice.

Engineers' Efforts Appreciated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Douglas Haig has sent to General Pershing, General Byng's report on the gallant conduct of the United States railway engineers in and near Gouzeaucourt, requesting him to convey to the engineers the British Army's appreciation of their prompt and soldierly readiness in a difficult situation.

British Positions Improve

LONDON, England (Friday)—An improvement of British local positions east of Bullecourt, as a result of bomb fighting last night, was reported in Sir Douglas Haig's statement today. South of Pronville, Sir Douglas said, the enemy troops raided a post and a few British soldiers were missing.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official report issued on Thursday reads as follows:

Western war theater, front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: From Dixmude to the Lys and south of the Scarpe the artillery activity increased at times.

East of Bullecourt we wrested from the British forces several shelters and took six officers and 84 men prisoner. Between Moeuvres and Vendhuile the artillery duel, which already had become lively during the evening, increased in violence this morning. There also was an increase in the fire north of St. Quentin.

Front of the German Crown Prince: In isolated sectors the artillery firing increased for the support of reconnaissances.

There was very little fighting owing to the snow and mist, says the army headquarters statement regarding the Italian front operations.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The British War Office issued a statement on Thursday which reads:

Accounts of the fighting on Wednesday in the vicinity of Bullecourt show that two attacks were made by the Germans at dawn, after a heavy preparatory bombardment. The first was delivered from the north against our positions in the Hindenburg Line immediately east of Bullecourt, and the other on a wider front from the northeast and east against the angle formed by our trench lines south of Riemcourt-lez-Cagnecourt. Both were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy forces.

Shortly afterward another attack was made on the latter front and parties of the enemy troops penetrated our obliterated trenches at the apex of the angle in our lines. A few German troops who reached our trenches at other points were killed or taken prisoner. Local fighting continued all day and until late in the evening in a small portion of a trench in which the enemy forces had obtained a footing, but without change in the situation.

A hostile raiding party was repulsed last night southwest of La Bassée. We inflicted casualties on the enemy troops and secured a few prisoners as a result of patrol encounters east of Zonnebeker.

The official report from Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters in France last night says:

A hostile post south of Villers-Guislain was successfully attacked by us this morning. Its defenders were killed or taken prisoner.

East of Bullecourt bomb fighting has taken place this afternoon in a portion of the trench into which the enemy forces penetrated on Wednesday. A few additional prisoners were taken by us.

The enemy artillery has shown some activity at different points south of the Scarpe and also northeast of Ypres.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The French War Office on Thursday issued the following report on war operations:

Along the whole front the artillery on both sides is showing a moderate degree of activity.

We repulsed a raid in strength undertaken by the enemy troops in Caucrières Wood.

From Dec. 10 to 13 nine German airplanes were brought down by our pilots. In the same period our aviators carried out various effective bombing operations in which projectiles weighing 10,000 kilograms were thrown down, especially on the aviation factories at Romlach. In the region of Wavreille and at Chambley and Thiaucourt and on railway stations at Warnerville, Unville and Amagnac-Lucourt, good results were observed.

Last night's announcement reads: There was intermittent artillery activity at some points along the front, more lively on both banks of the

Meuse. A German attack south of Juvincourt failed.

Twelve German airplanes flew over Dunkirk today and dropped bombs. No casualties resulted.

Belgian communication: On the night of December 11-12 the artillery activity was quite pronounced in the sector of Merckem. The day of Dec. 12 was relatively calm. In the evening the enemy troops fired aerial bombs in the direction of Adinkerke and La Panne.

Eastern theater, Dec. 12: The artillery activity was slight except at the Tchernia Bend, where one of our works was subjected to continuous bombardment. In the upper valley of the Skumbi we repulsed an enemy reconnoissance.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The Italian War Office on Thursday issued the following statement:

At dawn on Wednesday between the Brenta and the Piave rivers, the artillery struggle was renewed with great violence. In the morning in the Col della Beretta region we regained, during one of our counter-attacks, possession of a great part of the trenches which we had been unable to recapture the day before and captured one officer and 58 men.

In the Calcinetta valley two violent hostile attacks were sanguinously repulsed.

About midday the enemy troops renewed their attacks in force to the east of the Brenta. The action continued fiercely the whole of the afternoon in the valleys which, from the slopes north of Col della Beretta and Monte Asalone, descend toward the Brenta. At night, owing to heavy losses, the enemy forces gave up the attack. A few prisoners remained in our hands.

On Monte Tomba and along the Piave to the south of Ponte della Priula the artillery activity was desultory. In this region an enemy patrol was captured.

WAR PROBLEMS
TO BE DISCUSSED

Thomas R. Marshall and George
Creel on List of Speakers at
Indianapolis Defense Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—There were two demonstrations in Tomlinson Hall yesterday, one in the afternoon and one in the evening, marking the first day's session of the state war conference, called by the Indiana State Council of Defense. Vice-President Marshall was to have been a speaker at the evening meeting, but the train bearing him was so late that his appearance had to be put over until today.

Addresses were delivered in the afternoon by Congressman Medill McCormick of Illinois, Bishop Charles D. Williams of Detroit, and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of the Leland Stanford Jr. University, the latter representing the United States Food Administration. Lieut. Paul Perigord of the French Army spoke at the evening meeting.

George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information, will speak today, before the editors and publishers of the State. There will also be a number of divisional meetings, at which war problems will be discussed.

JAPANESE MISSION
GOES TO BEVERLY

Inspection of the United Shoe Machinery plant in Beverly this morning followed by a luncheon opened today's activities for the members of the Imperial Japanese Financial Commission who are to be tendered a dinner by the banks and trust companies of Boston at the Hotel Somerset, tonight. Alfred L. Aiken, president-elect of the National Shawmut Bank, is to preside and Charles S. Hamlin, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, will be one of the speakers.

Mr. Aiken is to entertain the visitors at a luncheon in the Union Club tomorrow and before leaving on Sunday the mission is expected to be given a dinner by Daniel G. Wing of West Newton.

The commission was entertained at dinner last evening, by Dr. Morton Prince at his home, 458 Beacon Street. A number of representative Bostonians were invited to meet the Japanese visitors, the group at the dinner including Brig.-Gen. John L. Johnston, commander of the northeastern department; Col. William A. Gaston, Eugene V. R. Thayer, Addison L. Winslow, civic secretary of the Boston City Club; Prof. Edward S. Morse of Salem, Col. Thomas L. Livermore, Allan Forbes and Frederick H. Prince.

There were no speeches, the dinner being purely social, an opportunity for the commissioners to become acquainted with Boston people. Dr. Prince decorated the dinner table with small Japanese and American flags, linked together, while a larger Japanese emblem was displayed at one end of the dining room.

Yesterday afternoon the commissioners made a trip to Harvard University, and Baron Magata, head of the party, was received by President A. Lawrence Lowell.

LYNCHING PROTEST MEETING

Negro residents of Greater Boston held a protest meeting in Lorimer Hall last night at which lynchings were denounced by speakers who commended the action of Governor McCall in refusing to allow the extradition of John Johnson wanted by authorities in West Virginia. They were addressed by the Rev. A. Z. Conrad, the Rev. M. A. N. Shaw, M. H. Gulesian, Simon Swig, Morris Katzeff and W. M. Trotter.

INDIA MUNITION
BUYING DESCRIBED

Alleged Attempts to Send Material to Aid in Proposed Revolution Against Britain Subject of Most of Testimony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Alleged attempts to send arms and munitions of war to aid in the proposed revolution against Great Britain comprised the subject on which much of the testimony in the alleged German Hindu conspiracy cases rested here today.

Henry Mack, manager for Hans Tauscher of New York, the American agent for the Krupp, testified that Tauscher gave him \$100,000 with which to purchase rifles, ammunition, galling guns and revolvers. Sixteen carloads of these munitions of war were sent to San Diego in September, 1914, presumably to make up the cargo of the Annie Larsen, which later fell into the hands of the United States authorities with its cargo of arms at Hoquiam, Washington.

Another lot of matériel, including 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 8000 rifles and 500 revolvers, which was purchased in April, 1915, and which was detained in New York on protest by the British Consul, was sold the first of this year to Harry J. Hart, a San Francisco shipping broker, said Mack. Tauscher and Ambassador von Bernstorff said that these arms were intended for German troops in East Africa, said witnesses.

G. L. Barnitz of the New York Police Department testified that B. L. Gupta told him that he had been given \$16,000 by Captain von Papen, military attaché of the German embassy at Washington, with which to go to Japan and purchase arms and ammunition for use in the proposed revolution.

Mr. Barnitz said that he found in Gupta's notebook the name of M. Aloouge, Hotel Des Alpes, Montreaux, Switzerland, which address, he said, was one of the intermediary stations used for transmission of messages between Germany and the United States.

Austrian Arrested

Baron de Orgler Bound Over at Tulsa for Grand Jury Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Probably the first arrest in Oklahoma of an Austrian, following the decision of the state court to declare war on the dual empire, was that of Baron de Orgler at Tulsa, who claims that he was formerly a member of the diplomatic corps. He was bound over to await the action of a federal grand jury on charges that he had violated the Espionage Act. One of the specific allegations is that he told a number of women at Miami to stop knitting for soldiers, declaring that it would be impossible to get the articles sent to the army.

The arrest was the result of an investigation started by the county council of defense after Baron de Orgler had announced that he was going to deliver a series of addresses for the Red Cross.

Bomb Case Developments

Officials Testify as to Kalschmidt's Attempt on Nipigon Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Canadian police, railway and civil officials testified in the trial of Albert Kalschmidt and five others in Federal Court here yesterday with regard to the attempts to blow up the Canadian Pacific railway bridge at Nipigon, near Quebec. This was the most important bomb plot which Kalschmidt is accused of having directed, as the destruction of this bridge would have stopped movements on the only line carrying grain from the Canadian Northwest, and seriously interrupted troop movements as well as shipments of foodstuffs to the Allies.

The signed confession of Carl Schmidt, one of the defendants, made to the crown attorney, when arrested with Gustav Stevent, at Port Arthur in March, 1915, after the bridge plot failed, was introduced. Schmidt escaped.

James A. Murtha, state senator, counsel for Fritz A. Neff, said that Neff, an electrical engineer charged with making the bombs used by Kalschmidt's operators, would be the first witness for the defense.

Sensor Murtha intimated that Neff, who is the husband of Kalschmidt's sister, and also one of the defendants, would expose Kalschmidt in an attempt to clear himself.

Porto Rico Editor Guilty

Disloyal Writer Guilty Under Espionage and Enemy Trading Laws

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Porto Rico correspondent

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Vincenzo Balbas Capó, anti-American editor of the *Heraldo de las Antillas*, has been found guilty on four counts of indictments brought under the espionage and trading with the enemy acts, in the federal district court. Sentence will be pronounced later.

Señor Capó was arrested by a United States marshal some time ago. Two indictments had been returned against him by the federal grand jury, the first containing six counts growing out of articles printed in the *Heraldo de las Antillas*. He was held in bonds of \$20,000 for trial.

The first of the articles mentioned in the indictment was printed, in Spanish, under the heading "Recruiting in

Porto Rico," and contained misleading statements in regard to the number of men to be called in the first draft, and the allegation that no draft was required in Hawaii.

Idaho Falls Arrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Charged with voicing seditious statements, Joe Winkelbauer, an Austrian, has been arrested at Idaho Falls, Ida., and brought to Salt Lake City by Lucien H. Smith, deputy United States marshal. Winkelbauer will be interned at Ft. Douglas, near here, until the end of the war.

I. W. W.'s to Be Arraigned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Industrial Workers of the World held here under indictment for trial, following national inquiry and arrests last summer, will be arraigned in the United States District Court on Dec. 15, before Judge K. M. Landis.

LIVE STOCK SHOW
BY MANY NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Immediately following the closing of the National Farm and Livestock Show here, plans are being set on foot for the International Exhibition to be held in 1918. While the show as an institution sustained heavy losses this year, some estimates being as high as \$18,000, it brought far greater profits than this sum to the stock raisers of Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas who sent stock for exhibition. It is estimated that more than \$100,000 worth of stock was sold.

Notices have been received from six southern nations that they will take part in next year's exhibition. Argentina and Brazil will be large exhibitors, and probably will have buildings of their own. Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica have taken an active interest in the plans and correspondence is now under way with Peru and Chile.

PRINCETON MEN TO
GET GUNNERY COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PRINCETON, N. J.—Those Princeton College students who are planning to take the examinations for commissions in the navy will be aided by a course in naval ordnance and gunnery which is to be offered at the college. President Hibben has just been informed that a naval officer will be detailed to conduct the course. It is expected the course will be open to those men who have been studying navigation all the autumn.

During the Christmas vacation the class will take a trip to Key West, during which they will get practical instruction. A man who passes the Princeton course in navigation can, it is said, easily pass an examination for a pilot's license. A report made recently shows that 2103 of the graduates and undergraduates are now in some branch of the nation's service.

GERMAN EDITOR ARRESTED

HARTFORD, Conn.—Paul Stoeckel of this city, editor of the *Connecticut Staats Zeitung*, and a German resident of this State, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Mahon on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Rice in Holyoke, Mass., charging Stoeckel and his partner with violation of the federal law regarding articles published in the German language press.

SECRETARIES IN SESSION

OMAHA, Neb.—Twenty-five secretaries of commercial bodies throughout Iowa met at Ft. Dodge, says a dispatch to the *World-Herald*, for the annual convention of the Iowa Secretaries Bureau. This is a branch of the Greater Iowa association.

Filena's

Give HIM a
HAND
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scarf!



and then he'll be proud of your gift and not merely wear it to please you! Most women don't realize that a man who wears a \$35 suit or better desires a rich HAND-TAILORED scarf to be in keeping, and to harmonize.

\$3.50 for soft, dignified ties for dad

Rich dignified colors, quiet, conservative, yet prosperous looking, the kind your dad will wear and tell you that you showed good judgment in the choice.

\$3 for four-tone ombre scarfs

Four shades of the same color, with self figures. Neat and the kind of tie you do not see on every corner. \$3 for velvet scarfs, shading off into all the colors in the rainbow and some that aren't in it! \$3 for rich flowered effect in a big shaped scarf.

\$2.50 for book pattern scarfs

Scarfs may come and scarfs may go, but the BOOK PATTERN scarfs go on forever. It doesn't seem as though anybody will be able to get up a better scarf. For a literary man, just the thing, because each tie is labeled with the famous book from whose hand carved binding the pattern was taken. A few "Karnak" ties, designs taken from the ruined columns of Egyptian monuments.

ALSO: *Filena's* values in scarfs, 65c and \$1

(*Filena's*—street door—mail orders allowed)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMNER—BOSTON

PERSONNEL OF THE SPANISH MINISTRY

Names of Several Members of the New Cabinet Unknown to the Great Majority of the People—Two Catalans Included

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The Spanish public, or that part which concerns itself closely with politics, realizes at once that, amid many advantages to the community that will arise, according to the prophets of the Left, from the abandonment of the old party rotary system, by which, when the Liberal Conservatives went out the Conservative Liberals came in, and vice versa with the even regularity and certainty of a pendulum, there is one clear disadvantage with which to contend. The names of several of the ministers who come into the new scheme are unknown to the great majority of the public, and therefore something of the sense of personal partisanship is lost, and the people are as those who grope in a wilderness. They have now no option but to try to understand what it is that these new unknown ministers stand for, and then by careful thought to act accordingly. The days of blind partisanship appear to be dwindling. In the good old times of the rotary, that have endured through many governments down to this last autumn, but which now, it is said, are gone forever, so that no more will be seen the smooth seas, with Dato and Romanones at the ends of the plank, the ministers all came from two well-known groups. He who was omitted from one Liberal Government, though of sufficient eminence and of enough intimacy with the party to justify his inclusion, might reckon on being in the next one. All had their turns, which were repeated, and so the people came to know their ministers, to make favorites among them and verily to set up little parties behind each.

Now in the new mixed Garcia Prieto (or Alhucemas) Government most of the old favorites are missing, and some names are unknown except for occasional mention in the newspapers. Of course, the keener politicians know them, but not the people. Gimeno is known, of course, and La Cierva, and Rodes, the Catalan, has come to be known somewhat through the papers for the pressure he was exerting from the Left; but the average Spaniard asks himself and others who may be Señor Bahamonde that he should be made the Minister of the very troubled interior, who is Señor Ventosa who consents to grapple with the awful intricacies of Spanish finance at the present time, who is Alcala Zamora who is to take charge of the Ministry of Public Works and endeavor to match the remarkable enthusiasm displayed in that office by the Vizconde de Eza, and who is Fernandez Prida, who assumes the responsibilities for justice. If Spaniards have these doubts, it may be assumed that those beyond Spain may possess them also.

The special features of the ministry in the way of classification are the inclusion of two Catalans, Ventosa and Rodes, and an advanced Conservative in Señor La Cierva. The selection of Bahamonde, Fernandez Prida and some of the others is interesting; but it does not signify so much. There are, as one might say, two kinds of Catalanism, the Regionalist, of which Señor Cambo is the chief, and the Nationalist Republican, which is a party separated to a considerable extent from the primitive Regionalism, and of the two the Nationalist is the stronger in its aims and wishes for more complete independence on the part of the energetic community in northeast Spain where the capital is Barcelona. Señor Rodes (pronounced Ro-das) or Señor Felipe Rodes y Baldrich to give him his full name in the Spanish family style, belongs to the Nationalist, and Señor Ventosa, (pronounced Vayn-tosa) or Señor Juan Ventosa y Calvell, is the Regionalist and a follower of Cambo (pronounced with the accent on the final vowel).

Señor Rodes, who becomes the new Minister of Public Instruction, is a keen faced, clean shaven man, who was born in Barcelona and absorbed the spirit of Regionalism almost from his childhood. When the Nationalist element broke away he became the secretary of its Centro, and about 10 years ago he first began to make his mark in the Cortes in connection with the debates on some questions of sugar laws. Afterward he was a member of various committees, and always exhibited himself as a strong reformer in every direction. He associated himself most markedly with the recent Assembly movement, which has now become so prominent and forceful. He longs to see Spain develop a general policy which will bring her more into line with the other European nations, and his friends think that it will give him enough opportunity (which is, to say the least, very doubtful) in the Ministry of Public Instruction, he will develop a tendency there to a wider and better outlook on the part of the children of Spain, who will control their country during the most critical and fateful period that is coming on. A lawyer by profession, he has made a close study also of economic questions, and of the much doubted Moroccan enterprise. But one of the most important things to say now of Señor Rodes is that latterly he has shed most of his Republicanism, and believes now that Spain can, after all, find her best salvation under a monarchy. This, however, in no way affects his Regionalism.

Señor Ventosa is also a lawyer and has also been 10 years in the Cortes. He is impressive in his keenness, and has acquired a great reputation in the legal profession, specializing in com-

mercial affairs. Some years ago he was prominent in the Regionalist League, and was a member of the Ayuntamiento of Barcelona. He is a fine speaker, skillful in the manipulation of figures, and is considered well placed as Minister of Finance. But both he and Señor Rodes are being looked upon now with some suspicion by the Parliamentary Assembly and the general forces of the United Left, not upon reform in the Constitution, and they are being blamed for entering the Government without securing, in the fullest measure, guarantees that the Assembly program would be adopted by that Government. They themselves, before accepting ministerial rank, were pledged to the program. Their answer is that they believe their influence in the Cabinet will be of service to the movement.

Señor Joaquín Fernandez Prida, (pronounced Preda), the new Minister of Justice, is a professor of international law and senator for the University of Valladolid. He has been a member of the permanent committee of Public Instruction, and though a lawyer and devoted to legal studies, he has taken a deep interest in educational matters, and it was thought at one time in the crisis that he would take the portfolio of Public Instruction. He is a Maurist.

Señor Bahamonde (pronounced Bahamondy) is otherwise Don Jose Bahamonde y Lanz, and is Viscount de Matamala, a title he seldom employs. He is the son of Marqués de Zafra, a great friend of the General Narvaez. One of his brothers died his life during the famous September revolution. He has never taken any part whatever in politics before, and there are some who say that thus, anyhow, one ideal of Spain is realized, and that for the first time—that a man who is no politician should yet become a Minister. He is a judge of the Supreme Court, and is universally considered to be an exceedingly good judge, of great legal talent, discrimination and rectitude. In his young days he was attached as an official to the Council of State, and afterwards became fiscal of the Supreme Tribunal. If his appointment to the Ministry of the Interior is a daring experiment, there is some belief that it is an experiment of the right kind. Independence, sympathy and fairness are needed in dealing with the Spanish domestic problems, and Señor Bahamonde has those qualities in abundance.

Señor Niceto Alcala Zamora (pronounced Tamora, with the accent on the o), who becomes Minister of Public Works, has been marked out for office for some time, and has filled various subordinate positions, having been secretary of the civil government of Madrid, director-general of local administration, and under-secretary for the interior. He also is a lawyer who has made a specialty of administrative law in which he is regarded as an authority. He went to the Cortes first in 1905 as deputy for La Carolina, and since then has represented various other constituencies. He has enthusiasm, and great ability, but he has a difficult task in taking up the countless threads that the Viscount de Eza, his predecessor in this office, has laid down.

The two other ministers, Señor Juan de La Cierva (pronounced Thee-er-va), who becomes Minister of War, and Señor Anadio Gimeno (pronounced with the Spanish guttural g and then emayno), who is Minister of Marine, are old hands. The latter is a follower of Count de Romanones, and was Foreign Minister in the last Romanones Government. He is a life senator, and belongs to the medical profession. He has been Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Marine, and is generally regarded as a sound statesman. Señor La Cierva has for long been one of the strong political personalities in Spain, though he has kept himself somewhat in the background of late years. A lawyer, a strong Conservative, he was a member of the Maura Government as Minister of the Interior at the time of the Barcelona riots and the execution of Ferrer. For that, it is easy to understand, the Left never forgave him and does not forgive him now, and in this sense he is the weak spot in a Government that declares its earnest disposition to lean toward the Left. But Señor La Cierva, who for long past has led a little party of his own and called by his own name, is yet a keenly conscientious man of great ability. His appointment again to office, and especially in such circumstances as these, is the most discussed matter in political Madrid at present.

A little while since The Christian Science Monitor representative had the advantage of discussing Spanish politics in general with him. He is a man of somewhat short stature, with sharp features, a gray beard, and a quick, incisive manner, indicating a highly strung temperament. On the occasion in question he was vehement in his defense of the Conservatives, although he began by agreeing that there was far too much politics in Spain, too much party and too little of the nation. Progress was impeded in consequence. All the greatest reforms, he declared, had been carried through by the Conservatives, but in their business enterprises for social betterment they had been continually impeded by the Socialists. The Conservative Party had taken the first steps in bringing about more efficient administration in the public departments of the country. It had never retarded social reform, as a matter for party treatment, but the other parties would not have it so. "Sincerity! sincerity! sincerity!" he exclaimed, "That is what is most wanted in Spain." He thinks there is very little of it now, but that the people in general are struggling for more of it, and that if they were not usually so badly represented by professional politicians they would soon make their desires felt. As it is, Spain has been getting democratic institutions and having them very badly governed and managed.

Slackness, inefficiency, and something much worse, he said, are commoner than they ought to be in these times, and political influences are too

numerous and powerful, while the administration of justice, the civil service and public official work generally, is tainted. But he believes in the new Spain, and at the end of the conversation he said, "I believe in the future progress and prosperity of my country, but it is necessary that the people should intervene more directly in the Government. When all the artificial shackles of insincerity are cast aside Spain will be redeemed." These words are good for remembrance now. And yet Señor La Cierva is marked as the implacable reactionary in these confusing politics of Spain.

Such is the new Government; how long will it endure? That is the question that is being asked—and the answers are not flattering.

BRITISH WORKERS LEAGUE DECISIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting of the Council of the British Workers League, of which the Minister of Pensions, Mr. John Hodge is president, the following resolutions were passed:

"That this general council meeting of the British Workers League sends its fraternal greetings to the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, congratulates the patriotic Labor and Socialist forces of the United States on the magnificent stand they have made against the international efforts for disruption and disunion, and assures them of the entire solidarity of the British democracy with the American democracy in the common fight for the vindication of the principles of liberty and national rights, which are the precious heritage of the two great divisions of the Anglo-Celtic peoples."

"That this council sends its fraternal greetings to the noble Italian democracy at this hour of trial and sacrifice, recalling the inspiration which British democracy has never failed to draw from the examples offered by the illustrious liberators of an earlier period—Mazzini, Garibaldi and Cavour; assures the Italian people of the whole-hearted sympathy of the people of Great Britain for the Italian cause, which is one with the cause of all the Allies fighting so gloriously side by side in defense of that immortal Latin civilization of which we are the common heirs."

"That this council sends its fraternal congratulations to the South Wales miners, who, by the result of the ballot just taken on the recombining out scheme of the Government, have given a striking demonstration of their entire solidarity with the national war aims, and have thus signally vindicated the patriotic sentiments of the mining population of South Wales which has contributed so large a proportion of its sons and brothers to the valiant armies now victoriously advancing toward a permanent peace."

"That this council pledges itself to support the national Government in the most resolute prosecution of the war in order to secure a permanent peace, based on the sure foundation of liberty and democracy—provided the Government nominees at the by-elections are such that patriotic democracy can support; calls on the executive authority resolutely to suppress the tireless propaganda of pacifists and pro-Germans in our midst, and declares its conviction that no British subject should be permitted to grow rich on the suffering and sacrifice of the nation, but that the burden of the war should be borne equally by all."

MARKETS ABROAD FOR BRITISH GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The Department of Commercial Intelligence is compiling an index or directory of British and Irish manufacturers which it is proposed to forward to trade commissioners, consular officers, and other correspondents of the department abroad, for their own use in dealing with inquiries which they may receive, for the supply of British and Irish goods, both now and for delivery after the war. A large number of firms have already supplied information as to their products to the department, but before transmitting this information abroad it is desired that all manufacturers in the United Kingdom interested in the export trade should have an opportunity of applying for the inclusion of their names in this index. The index is not intended for publication, but is for official use only in the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and by His Majesty's trade commissioners, etc. It is not proposed to insert trade advertisements. The department is now compiling the sections of the index dealing with the following trades:

- (1) China and earthenware trades.
 - (2) Glass trade.
 - (3) Basketwares.
 - (4) Woodwares.
 - (5) Brush trade.
- Manufacturers in these trades in the United Kingdom are invited to supply, in letter form.
- (a) A detailed list of the articles they manufacture for export.
 - (b) A list of the foreign and colonial markets in which they are more especially interested.
 - (c) The names and addresses of their overseas agents.
 - (d) Terms of business, such as, whether their trade is done direct with buyers or agents abroad, or through merchants or agents established in the United Kingdom; and.
 - (e) Any other information likely to be of use in enabling inquiries from persons desirous of purchasing goods in the United Kingdom to be dealt with adequately.
- Manufacturers who desire to apply for the inclusion of their names in this index should forward particulars to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. Envelopes should be marked "Index."

UNITY OF ALLIES' AIMS EMPHASIZED

Speeches at Lord Mayor's Banquet in London Reveal Firm Determination of Entente to Fight Till Victory is Won

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The Lord Mayor's banquet this year was a very simple affair, in spite of the splendor of gold plate and the beautiful orchids which decorated the top table. It fell to Lord Curzon, as Lord President of the Council, to propose the toast of "Our Allies."

The fourth year of the war, Lord Curzon said, had witnessed a wonderful expansion of the feeling of identical interest, and had invested the toast with a comprehensiveness never before attained, and which at the outset of the war would have been deemed impossible. What was it, he asked, that had drawn all these peoples, never before united, to concentrate all over the world in a common alliance? Was it not the conviction that unless the spirit which animated the German sovereign, and German people—the spirit of overweening military arrogance and of material force in its crudest, its most brutal, and also its most organized form—were crushed and destroyed, the world would be no place in which free nations could live and work out their own peaceful development, or in which there would be any place for international law or the instincts of humanity.

Turning to the position in Italy, Lord Curzon asked: May we not see in the presence of our Prime Minister and the French Prime Minister on Italian soil the best guarantee and proof of what this alliance stands for and means? For three years we have been fighting a common enemy with one heart and mind. Shall we not in future fight him more and more with one strategy and one front? Out of all this commonality may there not arise a greater unity of direction and control which will render the alliance an effective military instrument than it has so far been?

In conclusion Lord Curzon said: It is in the firm and unflinching conviction that on the part of the Allies there will be no faint-heartedness and no wavering, but that in this fourth year of the war, as in the first, we are marching close in formation, and strong in will, to strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield, that I give you the toast of "Our Allies," coupled with the name of the French Ambassador.

Responding, the French Ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, said the great republics of the United States and Brazil had ranged themselves on the side of the Entente Allies because they realized their cause was the cause of justice and liberty, and that they were fighting for the "sake of the principles upon which rested the very existence of civilized nations." In a passage of passionate eloquence M. Cambon scorned the Prussian attempt to organize the world, to model it in their own likeness, and to confine it within their formulas. Was France, he asked, who had conquered liberty—that supreme blessing of the nations which Germany had never known—to be placed in tutelage by the barbarians? It is a "challenge to justice," M. Cambon exclaimed, to morality and common sense. We have taken it up, he continued. We accept every trial, every hardship, in order to maintain ourselves such as our origin and our history have made us. We will not be subjugated; that is the ground for our alliance. We are united, we shall remain united against every attempt of oppression, and we have the certainty that the enemy will be crushed in the end under the general upheaval of the conscience of humanity.

Captain and Sheriff Blades then proposed the toast of the Imperial forces, the royal navy, the army, and the two branches of the air service, to which Sir Eric Geddes and Lord Derby replied.

The First Lord of the Admiralty began by paying a well-merited tribute to the mercantile marine and to the naval air service. Continuing, Sir Eric said it was to the ceaseless work of the royal navy, the tramp steamer, and the coal craft, that Great Britain owed her very existence. Upon those the nation depended for the continuation of the war, not only for itself, but for its allies. He again repeated that Germany's submarine campaign had failed. While it had not been defeated, he believed that it was held, and in his opinion, it would be defeated.

Referring to his recent speech on the naval situation in the House of Commons, Sir Eric said that in some quarters it had been regarded as being too optimistic. Undue optimism, he agreed, was a subtle pitfall. But, he continued, there is another and a better kind of optimism, and that is born of firm determination and high courage. When they talk of optimism and call it something that we ought not to whisper in our speeches for fear of being misunderstood, I ask you to picture a fighting bulldog with his fangs in the throat of his opponent, with his body braced and his tail wagging. Is he a pessimist then? No, there is no pessimism there. He has optimism born of determination and confident courage, and so it is with this great race to which we belong. Although I say that the clouds which are obscuring the sky will pass, we must not let that optimism merge into complacency and inertia. We must lay out plans for an ever-receding end to this war; we must provide for a long war, we must conserve our resources, so that we may last long and maintain our strength to the end. If we all do this—and every man and every woman can help—a real peace will come, and it may come more suddenly than we would dare to hope. But if we do not, when peace comes it will be no real peace; it will be a mockery of peace;

it will be only a lull in the storm, which will gather force and again break out in a tornado which will destroy the freedom of the world forever. Lord Derby, responding for the army, paid a special tribute to the work of the labor battalions. The country, he declared, was relying on its navy and its army, and it had never better cause to do so than at the present moment.

Mr. Bonar Law responded on behalf of the Prime Minister, who was at the moment absent in Italy, to the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers." Speaking of the entrance of the people of the United States into the war, Mr. Bonar Law said, "We rely upon their help not merely because of their resources, but because of the character of their people, which was tested in a struggle not unlike that in which we are engaged today, and from which they emerged triumphant more than a generation ago. They are a people who have shown constantly, in the arts of peace, the energy, resourcefulness, and not least important, the adaptability towards new ideas which they are showing today in the art of war. The Americans do not do things by halves. They have put their hands to the plow. They will not turn back."

Mr. Bonar Law then proceeded to deal fully with the various aspects of the military situation, and in conclusion said: "There is no short cut to peace. There is only one way to peace—the way over the hard and rugged road through which you have to pass to victory. It is a question now of nerve and staying power, and when I recall the struggles in which our forefathers were engaged more than a century ago, and when I look at these monuments which show how they came out of that struggle, we have reason to look forward with hope. All the belligerent nations are staggering beneath the load. It is a question which is going to fall. I have faith in the character of our people; I have faith in the justice of our cause. It is a struggle between the free peoples of mankind and the iron despotism of a war lord. Our soldiers—yes, and the nation behind them—and those of our allies know what they are fighting for, and they love what they know. Their hearts will not fail them."

NEED IN BRITAIN FOR MORE PLOWED LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The President of the Board of Agriculture and the Director-General of Food Production have issued a joint circular letter to county agricultural executive committees in regard to the prospective harvest of 1918.

If we are to secure food for the people of this country, the circular says, greater and more prolonged efforts are required. We are threatened with a shortage of food throughout the world, and not in 1918 only, but in 1919 and 1920. We can no longer expect to obtain from abroad the quantities of bread and meat by which we have been accustomed to sustain life at home. If we do not feed ourselves, no other country can or will. To what extent we shall be short of food depends on the extent of our success or failure in increasing our homegrown supplies.

The danger of shortage, the circular goes on to point out, extends beyond the war period. In some respects, it says, it may be greater after peace is proclaimed. This grave situation, therefore, insists that we should recast the rules of good husbandry as understood by ourselves and practiced



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by our forefathers during the Nineteenth Century. In that period the farmer learned that what was required of him was quality. Now, however, we are forced to consider quantity. Regarded from this standpoint and from the national point of view, grassland, even good grassland, is relatively of much less value than tillage land. An acre under wheat may yield 10 times as much human food as an acre of good fattening pasture, and on the average of the whole country, it is estimated that tillage land is producing at least four times as much human food per acre as the land under grass. It is essential that the policy of breaking up grassland should be pressed and extended. For the harvest of 1918, 2,400,000 acres of permanent and additional temporary grass should be broken between now and the end of April next. In the ordinary course, farmers in England and Wales plow about 8,000,000 acres in a season, and the additional task would be accomplished, if for every four acres ordinarily plowed, they will undertake one acre more. Further, it is certain that out of the 18,500,000 acres of temporary and permanent grass in the country, 2,400,000 acres can be found suitable for arable cultivation, if sufficient energy and good will is displayed by committees, landowners and farmers.

The acreage now under the plow, Mr. Prothero and Sir Arthur Lee point out, is in many cases exhausted. On the other hand, newly plowed grassland is cleaner than most of the existing arable land, it is in much higher natural condition, and is, therefore, capable of producing more corn within the next few years. Thus the admitted fact that the arable land is soil and exhausted only confirms the policy of plowing up grass, and it must be remembered that much of that work can be done during the months of December, January and February, when operations on the arable land are largely suspended. Though this land may not yield much in 1918, it will be ready for proper cropping in 1919 and 1920, when the need will be equally great.

In conclusion the circular letter emphasizes the importance of bringing home to every landowner and farmer in Great Britain the urgency of co-operating and assisting in the great task of food production.

THIRD FRENCH LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—During his recent visit to London, M. Klotz, the French Minister of Finance, discussed with Mr. Bonar Law various financial questions common to the two allied countries, and they arrived at a complete agreement on all points. At the request of M. Klotz, and with the intention of marking this understanding by an act of financial solidarity, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has consented to issue in the United Kingdom a portion of the third French Loan. As in the case of the two previous loans, the Bank of England will be entrusted with the duty of receiving subscriptions.

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TAX SLACKERS ARE BEING ROUNDED UP

Collector Edwards of New York Points Out Patriotic Responsibility in Aiding Enforcement of the New Revenue Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Collector Edwards of the Internal Revenue Department recently said, it should be everybody's duty to see, not only that his own income tax return is filed, but that his neighbors also file theirs. "Collecting the war tax," said Mr. Edwards, "demands the hearty cooperation of every citizen. The obloquy that attaches to the informer does not apply in the present instance, for in times like these everyone should endeavor to see that the Government gets every cent that is due it."

"My experience in this district leads me to believe there is an honest inclination to make a true return and pay what is due to the Government. This year, due to an appeal to their patriotism, taxpayers paid into the Government till large sums of money in advance of the time required by law. Just this sort of an appeal will be made early next year, as the country's financial obligation is rolling up very fast and the money will be needed by the Government at that time."

"The great task before us is the locating of the persons who willfully endeavor to evade the law. With a limited number of investigators, it may be difficult to locate these slackers all at once, but sooner or later, as experience proves every day, some hidden hoard is discovered and the guilty one remembers the line of verse from one of James Whitcomb Riley's poems, 'The Goblins will get ye if you don't watch out.' When it is discovered that an individual or a firm has failed to render an annual report, it has to be decided whether or not the failure is due to ignorance or intentional evasion. In the large majority of cases it is due to ignorance. In such instances the authorities are lenient, assessing only the minimum penalty of 50 per cent, but where people have intentionally evaded the law a penalty of 100 per cent is imposed. There is also a specific penalty of from \$20 to \$1000 for failure to file return within the time required by law. Some penalties imposed have exceeded \$50,000."

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AN UNEVENTFUL JOURNEY

We came sliding out of the great city soon after the sun had dropped below the horizon, and at the hour when the color of a city is at its best. Twilight reinforced by a burning afterglow was in full possession, and every light was sparkling like a golden star. The atmosphere was crisp, clear and very cool. A radiant rose suffused the whole western sky, extending up to a veil of lemon iridescence that suggested green where it reached and melted across the blue. In places the veil was more blue than green, and sometimes more green than blue, but everywhere responsive, like polished metal, giving off a haze of brilliance that vibrated in the air. Against this haze of color, burned the golden lamps, which shone upon the lower parts of the houses before they were merged into the violet blue tones above. Walls and chimneys had become reflectors for the purple, rose, and amber of the sky and of the streets.

Every now and then a line of banners flew out crimson or gray as they happened to catch the light of the sky, or to fall into the shadow of the houses. These might well have been the flags of a grand army, but they were mere garments hanging out to dry. Here and there the trees of the park became visible and presently the cart wheel of a bridge behind which were water and boats. All in a flash we thundered by with enough time to say "how gorgeous!" for the sunset was upon the water. Here was shipping, and there were quays, cranes, and warehouses. The color underwent perceptible changes in the shadows, from purple and violet to brown and gray. The restless push and movement of the people with which the streets had teemed, these were gone. Instead were broader effects of light and shade, wide walls of warehouses and deep walls of wharfs down to dark water, barges being loaded, and strings of lighted factory windows with their satin-like gleam, chimneys emitting rolling columns of smoke, heaps of bricks and loads of gravel, all dim but visible in the dusk.

Wharves and factories were presently left behind, and more trees appeared, and then scattered houses. The sky toned down to a smoldering red, with blue above. The brilliant haze was now a soft mist hovering over the suburbs and imparting a peaceful meditative air, all enchanting after the excitement and unrest of the huge city. Here, too, was space in which to breathe and think, and gardens to walk in, and just hereabout we had our first sight of the young moon showing its pointed crescent not far from the horizon.

Soon after we were out into the country. It lay clean cut, bare to the open sky, and pure with the ineffable refinement that comes with the cool, sweet, gray-blue tones of a night with stars. Low hills bordered a wide plain, or so it seemed, and above the hills Ursa Major had wheeled out into the night. There was certainly good promise of an evening lit with stars. First, of course, came the big stars, those which were known to us, and how satisfactory it was to be able to recognize and call them by their names. The Gemini, Capella, the Dog Star near the horizon, Orion's Belt higher up, and near by the Pluma Sward, with the great Nebula attached. Presently followed the stars of lesser magnitudes and the heavens were ablaze with constellations. Nevertheless, most beautiful of all sights was the Milky Way, arching with living silver that "inverted bowl" men call the sky.

Rushing through the blessed darkness undisturbed by lighted human beings, the breadth and spaces were something to be felt, while the small towns, with their few modest lamps and lonesome streets, were but delightful bits of light and shade, which did not break the impression of freedom and immensity. The splendor of the sky was supreme when shadowed meadows stretched away to shadowed slopes, and the Lark rested over the surface of a lake. A turn of the road, and here was Jupiter, in complete possession of the eastern sky, and describing a wavering line of silver in the water.

But Jupiter and we did not long keep company together because just then we slowed down, muttered over the rails, and slipped into the noise, blaze, and circumstance of the outskirts of another large city, a city honored with a dome, and above the dome the starry dome of the stars, a fainter blue than the sky itself, a tower of wonder, clothed in soft air, and with the whole heavens as a background. We were amazed at its delicate perfection until, its approaches becoming visible, the actuality of electric lamps and concrete walks leading up to it, brought us out of the clouds. Then came the stop and the business of the station with its moving crowds which seemed so purposeless and ugly after the stillness and order of the earth and sky, the one thing here memorable being the gallow-shaped rafters and supports of the station roof, that framed a space of splendid midnight blue thickly sown with stars.

Before the great lakes were reached we were destined to have one look into an inferno—a lake of smoke and fire. Rolling smoke, lighted by innumerable furnaces, was playing over several acres of a railroad yard. Half concealed stood the engine sheds. Giant engines, in every phase of preparation for the road, entered or emerged from the sheds' dark openings, and, breathing smoke and flame, moved up or down the rails. On each side stretched sheds and yet more sheds. The tracks, catching the light from furnace or engine fires, appeared

DISSOLUTION OF CORTES PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—Despite pressure from the Conservatives against dissolution of the Cortes, the Government has felt obliged to accede to the demands of the Left. The immediate dissolution has been decided upon.

The Government feels also that the demand for the release of political prisoners has become so imperative that the question must be submitted to the new Parliament. It is considered certain that there will be wild excitement in Spain upon the methods employed in the new election, the demand being for an uncontrolled, uninfluenced vote of the people. The forces of the Left will undertake a formidable campaign and the question of the reform of the constitution will be predominant.

Thursday—The Spanish Cabinet will submit shortly to the King a decree dissolving the Cortes and for the new elections.

An amnesty bill will be submitted to the new Cortes.

ORANGEMEN LOYAL TO THE CONVENTION

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland met here yesterday and issued an address to the Orangemen of Ireland, saying it saw no reason to alter its opinion that Unionists were justified in taking part in the Irish convention, which is attempting to formulate a new plan of government, and declaring the complete confidence of the representatives of Ulster Unionists in the convention.

"We are convinced that the state of Ireland would not have been less satisfactory if the services of Irishmen had been boldly claimed in the early period of the war," said the address.

Orangemen are urged to be patriotic, under self-restraint and ready to assist in preservation of peace if required.

The meeting also adopted a resolution calling attention to the attitude of the Nationalists during the debate in the House of Commons on the Representation of the People Bill, "as further proof of their desire to exclude Unionists from a fair share in the government of the country—an object lesson of what Ulster might expect."

ITALY TOLD GOOD NEWS OF THE WAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Signor Orlando today informed the Chamber that the Italian military situation showed marked progressive improvement. Italy's soldiers, by holding the Piave line, had redeemed their honor and earned fresh laurels. He gratefully thanked the Allies for their help.

Signor Orlando said that the Entente had determined that Poland must be independent and undivided. The capture of Jerusalem was a symbol of the deliverance of the world. The Allies looked for the reestablishment of Russia, but, anyhow, the victory factors were on the Entente side. America's action against Austria-Hungary confirmed the world-wide character of the war for civilization. The Government accepted the proposal for a secret session, making it a vote of confidence, and succeeding by 273 votes to 63.

NEW PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND NAMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Dr. Felix Calander was today elected President of the Swiss Confederation. Edouard Muller, another Federal Councillor, being elected vice-president.

CALIFORNIA GIFT OF SCHOLARSHIPS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—I. W. Hellman Sr. has given \$50,000 in bonds to endow four scholarships in the University of California, says a San Francisco special to the Tribune. The announcement was made at a meeting of the board of regents, of which Mr. Hellman has been a member since 1881. Two of the scholarships are to go to students of the Jewish faith and two to those of the Christian faith, the scholars to be selected by the president of the university, with the concurrence of the donor's son, I. W. Hellman Jr.

SCHOOL SALARIES INCREASE ADVISED

DALLAS, Tex.—Reports of Supt. J. F. Kimball of the City School of Dallas show that the school property is valued at more than \$3,000,000, and that the annual expenditures amount to more than \$1,500,000. Mr. Kimball recommended that the salary standard be raised, declaring that this would raise the standard of school work. The schools operate the largest restaurant business in the city, feeding more than 3000 pupils every school day. Whole-some food is served at cost to the pupils, a lunch sufficient for one being served for 15 cents.

SOLDIERS' VOTE IN CANADA'S ELECTION

Preparations So Made That Every Canadian Soldier Will Be Able to Exercise His Privilege

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Special provision is being made by the Government, much to the annoyance of the Laurier party, by which all soldiers who are going overseas between now and election day will be given the opportunity to vote. A recent order-in-council, which the opposition affirms the Government has no power to pass, stipulates that the polls may be held "on any day of the week and at any time of the day or during any hours of the day" in or near the port of embarkation or on the waters of the harbor "or within the territorial waters of Canada near that port or place."

The provisions for voting are made as wide as possible and it is almost impossible to conceive of a situation in which a Canadian soldier could not exercise his franchise. The indignation voiced by the opposition would seem to point to their belief that the soldiers' vote will be very largely pro-Unionist, and as there are over 300,000 men in this category, their annoyance would appear to be justified and logical.

It is stated that the voting of the soldiers in St. Lucia and Bermuda has already been finished. Extraordinary precautions are being taken to preclude any possibility of the special voting bags being in any way tampered with, and on their arrival in Ottawa they are to be placed in the vaults of the finance department, which have double doors, each having separate combinations, one of which is held by one official and the other by a second, neither of whom knows the other's combination.

In the meanwhile the writers on the Unionist side, and incidentally it might be mentioned that outside the French papers in the Province of Quebec, the anti-conscription referendum have not a single paper of any weight in the whole of Canada, representing or upholding their views, profess to be greatly heartened at the outlook during the past few days.

A number of doubtful points have been cleared up which befogged the main issue, which is whether re-enforcing Canadian troops are to be sent overseas with all possible speed, or whether they are not. Farmers fear labor shortage; families who have already given of their manhood thought it unfair that they should be called upon to make further sacrifices, while the work of certain of the exemption tribunals was the reverse of satisfactory. All these were telling against the Government, but it is claimed that the last two weeks' campaign of education has greatly brightened the prospects of a Unionist victory. Necessary farm labor is not to be conscripted, families who have given their sons are not to be asked to give others and the announcement that the Military Service Act is to be enforced without fear or favor has made a good impression.

In New Brunswick, where there are 11 members to be returned, one of whom is the Liberal stalwart, the Hon. Frank Carvell, now a cabinet minister, the Premier appears to be conducting an eminently successful campaign. For instance, at one of his meetings he was supported on the platform by the editor of the leading Liberal paper and by a former Liberal candidate. In Ontario the campaign is being waged by a large number of speakers, notable amongst these are Sir William Hearst, the Conservative Premier of the Province, and the Hon. N. W. Rowell who, until his resignation to accept a seat in the Unionist Cabinet, was the leader of the opposition in the local legislature. These two gentlemen are standing side by side on the same platforms, urging on the electors the claims of the Unionist Government. The Laurierites can point to no such picture. At Sault Ste. Marie recently, Sir William Hearst said that there was only one issue before the people and that was to win the war. In the course of his remarks he said, "I favor the Union Government because it offers the only way by which the boys can be brought home. To desert the boys in the trenches would be treason, so we are in the war to win. United as a loyal people we will play hard and we will win sooner or later, and conscription is the only way to secure recruits."

In the meanwhile the "hoodlum" argument still appears to be the only one which is understood by the French Canadian of the Province of Quebec, where organized disturbance continues, although several Unionist speakers recently obtained a hearing. One Unionist speaker, after his meeting was over, was followed by a gang of hoodlums, bad eggs and stones being thrown at him and revolver shots fired in the air.

M. Medrie Martin is Mayor of Montreal and was a member of the late Parliament, and may be taken as fairly voicing the sentiments of the Roman Catholic residents of the Province of Quebec. Speaking in support of a Laurierite, a few nights ago, he said, "If Seignyn, Ballantyne, Blonard and Doherty (all ministers in the new Cabinet) are elected by the votes of the soldiers it will mean nothing more or less than revolt."

Speaking of the alleged isolation of the Province of Quebec by the other provinces, the Mayor said that it was not possible, for without Quebec the confederation could not stand, adding that as soon as the Conservatives came into power in 1911 they commenced to insult the Roman Catholic religion. Another speaker stated that a French-Canadian candidate was going into the

Province of Ontario to "evangelize the barbarians" there.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's chief lieutenant in the House of Commons—that is to say chief of the French-Canadian wing of the Liberal Party—falls foul of Rudyard Kipling, whom he charges with interfering in Canadian affairs, his grounds being a cable which stated that Kipling had advised the Canadian people to stand behind the Union Government, adding that he believed he had been inspired thereto by Sir George Perley, Canadian High Commissioner. Mr. Lemieux reminded him of two lines from "The Lady of the Shaws": "Daughter am I in my mother's house, but mistress in my own."

At a recent meeting in the city of Quebec, Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of the province, said that he had been accused of sedition because he had said that there was no power on earth which was capable of imposing on the Canadian people the law of conscription without their consent. He continued: "What I said, what I say, I will say in the metropolis, I would say it in Toronto, in Winnipeg, anywhere. And the Canadian people from Halifax will say it by a mammoth majority on the 17th of December next."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, according to present arrangements, will leave for Winnipeg on Friday night, accompanied by Mr. Hartley Dewart, K. C., his chief supporter in the Province of Ontario.

M. CAILLAUX TO INITIATE DEBATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—Joseph Caillaux will initiate a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, probably on Tuesday, traversing his whole policy before and during the war. General Dubail's charges are, however, not merely matters of policy, especially pre-war policy, and to raise a great political debate compelling the intervention of most former ministers would certainly confuse the issue.

M. Caillaux's opponents unhesitatingly say this is his object. While public sentiment is reported extremely satisfied with M. Clemenceau's action, the more easily gained parliamentary and press opinion is mixed. General agreement prevails on the necessity of a inquiry in view of General Dubail's charges, but the opinion is also expressed that the charges are of a character for the high court of the Senate, rather than a court-martial.

BERLIN REPLY TO THE ASQUITH CONDITIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin statement "on the Asquith speech attributes its alleged greater moderation to a silent recognition of Germany's military and political position. The demand for the destruction of Russian militarism is a demand for an inviolable military overthrow. If he still thinks to attain this, peace is nearer. In repudiating all other aims Mr. Asquith counts on the world's short memory, and spoke as an advocate of a British peace, not such a peace as the world needs and Germany strives for."

SWEDEN SEEKS NEW TRADE AGREEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Swedish banker, Marcus Wallenberg, is in London for the third time, endeavoring to negotiate a trade agreement with the Entente Powers. Previously he was thwarted by the influence of Mr. Hammarskjöld, who now has the backing of the Swedish Government which, it is safe to say, has a warm desire to arrive at an agreement.

At the same time, Sweden will, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau can state, decline to make an agreement on the basis of total cessation of trade with Germany. It is considered also that the present negotiations will surely facilitate the remaining stages of the negotiations between the United States and Norway.

BUREAU OF MINES EMPLOYING WOMEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Bureau of Mines is opening its positions to women as never before. Since the beginning of the war it has more than quadrupled its clerical force of women employed in the Department of the Interior here.

In addition to its regular force of stenographers, typists, filing clerks, etc., who work during the day, the bureau also employs a night force, which includes about 25 women. These night workers are employed at the rate of 50 cents an hour.

At the new Pittsburgh Experiment Station, also, women are being employed as fast as male vacancies occur which permit the substitution of female service.

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WHAT SUPPORT THE TWO PARTIES CLAIM

Review of Position Shows Great Drift Throughout Canada, Outside of "Solid Quebec," Toward Cause of Unionism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—It is interesting within a few days of the most remarkable and momentous general election which has ever taken place in the Dominion of Canada to review the forces of the two parties, the Unionists, led by Sir Robert Borden, and the opposition by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It is a little amusing that both sides object to the descriptive designation of the other. The followers of Sir Wilfrid object to the name Unionist, declaring that the present Government is merely the old party with a few Liberals added to it, but inasmuch as the Cabinet consists of very nearly half Conservatives and half Liberals and will absolutely do so within a very few days, according to Sir Robert Borden, it is a little difficult to see any real grounds for the objection.

On the other hand, the Unionist Party objects to the followers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier describing themselves as Liberals, declaring that practically every English-speaking Liberal in the late House has deserted Sir Wilfrid and come out as a strong supporter of the Unionist Government; that out of the seven provincial Liberal premiers, six of them have come out for Sir Robert Borden's policy; that out of the 61 Liberal M.P.s, 41 are for the Unionist Government, and that of the other 20, 10 are in the Province of Quebec; that within the last few days practically all the leading Liberals in the capital have signed a manifesto appealing to all to vote for the Union candidates and pledging themselves to support that party by all means in their power.

Behind the Unionist Party is the solid Conservative vote, the great bulk of the leaders of Liberal thought throughout the Dominion, the War Veterans Association, the heads of the principal religious denominations, including the Rev. Dr. S. Chown, general superintendent of the Methodist church for Canada, who recently said that "the elector who voted for the anti conscription policy . . . degrades the term 'Canada' from a synonym of glory to a badge of dishonor"; the Ven. Archdeacon Cody of Toronto, who says that the Kaiser is "pinning his hopes on Quebec"; the Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Primate of all Canada, who recently issued a pastoral, which stated that the "present awful conflict" could not "wait for partisan parleying of our noble sons overseas"; Bishop Farthing, of the Anglican Diocese of Montreal, who has recently issued an appeal for support of the Union Government, remarking in so doing that there was no more inspiring thing in Canadian history than the formation of the Union Government, and the appeal made by Bishop Fallon to his Roman Catholic coreligionists.

At a meeting of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association held in this city a few days ago, it went on record that "this association rejoices in the formation of a Union government pledged to such a policy, and earnestly prays that it may win such support in the coming election as to secure a vigorous fulfillment of its pledges."

It is claimed that 90 per cent of the soldiers' vote will be solid for the party which is for sending immediate reinforcements to the front, and that a large proportion of the women who have been enfranchised will be found on Monday next marking their ballot papers in the same column. This, of course, is only surmise, but it would seem reasonable to believe, in view of what the leaders of religious and secular thought are advising, that there are grounds for the claim made by the supporters of the Unionists.

And what is behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier? "A solid Quebec" is the declaration of his opponents, which, it is asserted, is steadfastly opposed to Canada participating in Great Britain's wars and which claims that Canada has already done enough, even if not too much. If Sir Wilfrid is returned to power by virtue of this "solid Quebec," the Unionists point that conscription will be lost, for the same votes which returned him to power would vote against conscription on a referendum being taken.

According to the reports in the daily papers, the outlook in the Province of Ontario is becoming even more encouraging, and it is confidently asserted that there has been a big Unionist swing in rural Ontario during the last 10 days.

The thinking Liberal is beginning to ask himself what would happen to Canada if the views held by the disturbing element in Quebec and the riotous residents of the German districts of Ontario are to be paramount on the floor of the House of Commons during the next few years, pregnant with so many vital issues, to the people of Canada. The Montreal Gazette says this is particularly true of the Scotch Presbyterian Liberals who have been faithful followers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the past 25 years. Unionists are now conceding only 12 seats out of the 82 in the Province of Ontario to Sir Wilfrid and it is somewhat eloquent of the kind of support which the veteran leader of the opposition is getting that in constituencies where the German-Canadian is strong, the seat is placed in the Laurier column.

Another voice is heard from the West, its owner being, the Premier of the Province of Saskatchewan, Mr. Martin, who, while careful to say that he is speaking for himself alone and not wishing in the slightest to bind any member of the Government of Saskatchewan or any Liberal member of the Legislature, adds, "I know that our duty in Canada is to see to it, to the end of our resources, that men, money and material are supplied. The best results can be obtained by union."

SIR R. BORDEN ENDS HIS CAMPAIGN WITH SPEECH AT OTTAWA

(Continued from page one)

sities, the Premier said that he was not going to make any promises he could not carry out. In time of war, it was only to be expected that prices would increase, and, while it was difficult to regulate these, they could take other steps to protect the public, such as to prevent hoarding, the combining to raise prices and the making of undue profits, and this the Government had done and were further providing for.

The audience was roused to great enthusiasm when Sir Robert stated that when war seemed imminent he had cabled to Great Britain that Canada was in it. If it broke out, to the end, and he added she was going to stop in it. Referring to his late visit to the trenches and what he had seen there, an experience which had caused him to introduce conscription, though as a matter of fact, it had been on the statute books of Canada for years past, only in a much more strenuous form than under the Military Service Act, the Premier added that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he would again resort to voluntary enlistment, he was in fact saying that Canada would drop out of the war. They could not fight the war on a referendum and platiitudes, and so long as he was Premier of Canada there would be no referendum, which statement was received with loud cheers, the large number of returned and convalescent soldiers in the audience cheering to the echo as in fact they did at every point made by the various speakers.

They had no more right, said the Premier, to talk about a referendum at home at the present time than had the soldiers in the trenches to talk about taking a referendum as to whether they should continue fighting. The Russians had taken a referendum in the trenches with disastrous results.

The question before the electors, the Prime Minister pointed out, was whether they should send immediate reinforcements, or take a referendum. If they had to wait for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's referendum they would not be able to send a man into the trenches before 15 months.

The chairman of the meeting was Mr. F. H. Chrysler, K. C., a barrister and a prominent Liberal.

PUPILS WRITE TO SOLDIERS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Letter writing to soldiers has become a part of the English course in the Horicon High School, says a correspondent of the Milwaukee Journal. Each student, as his regular assignment, writes to the soldier whose name he has drawn by lot. The letters are taken up in class as compositions, and, after being passed upon by the class and the teachers are forwarded to the soldiers. At least 75 per cent of the letters have been answered.

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SOCIALIST PARTY IN AUSTRIA MEETS

Congress Held in Vienna Results
in a Triumph for the Party
Executive and Removes Danger
of a Split in the Ranks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria (via Bern)—Following upon the congress held by the German Socialist Majority at Würzburg, the Socialists of Austria have held a congress which resulted in a triumph for the party executive, and secured to overcome the danger of a split that threatened in imitation of developments within the Socialist ranks in Germany. The proceedings were dominated throughout by the personality and tactical finesse of Dr. Victor Adler, the president of the party, who, supported by such speakers as Herren Seliger, Seitz, and others, successfully combated the vigorous criticism of the policy of the executive that was forthcoming from the Left. Like the Scheideemann group in Germany, they had to meet charges of overmuch complaisance to the Government, lack of enthusiasm for peace, and a tendency to content themselves with social work for the economic relief of the working classes, but they eventually succeeded in securing a vote reaffirming the unity of the party, thus scoring an undoubted triumph.

Dr. Adler's capacities were no less strikingly displayed at the close of the debate, when he delivered a speech on the peace question, extremely well calculated to serve the interests of his party, and which was followed up, without debate, by a unanimous resolution embodying its main points. After beginning by declaring that he would not discuss who was responsible for the war, as the question as to who was responsible for its continuance was a much more important one today, Dr. Adler proclaimed in the next breath: "We will never forget, and never let it be forgotten, never put it in the background, and never let it be hidden, that the spark which caused the explosion was the Serbian note. The Gospel says, he continued, amid cries of assent: 'It must needs be that offenses come, but woe unto that man by whom they come.' Then came a new development. The chastisement of Serbia (which at first did not turn out as the chastizers had intended) had scarcely begun when Russia confronted us. It is said that we took up too credulously the rallying cry of war against Tsarism, the catchword which the Government sent forth. To that menace we could do nothing but reply that we were resolved to ward it off. You will understand that at the time to which I refer feeling was different. It was a time when the armies of the Tsar had advanced against Cracow and Brunn, whereas today we have to do with the peasants and workmen who stand under the banner of the Russian revolution.

I do not approve of Vandervelde, the head of the International Bureau, becoming a Minister, and at the same time remaining president of the International; that was certainly a mistake. I do not approve of that, but I understand that at the moment when the country was fallen upon—and this expression must be used of Belgium—and overwhelmed by the German armies, every other consideration—save that of defending his country—ceased for him. Perhaps he ought to have understood—and I myself am of this opinion now, as I was then—that it was incompatible and inconsistent to remain at the same time head of the International and Minister; if he felt he ought to be Minister, then he should have resigned his office in the International. But it is wrong to impute it a crime to our German comrades, and to ourselves, that we felt it our duty to ward off a defeat with all its consequences from our land. Though I am ready today to judge the position of the Socialist parties in France,

England and Belgium with all possible understanding, yet I must say that what I am ready to allow others I shall not deny to my nearest friends. His party, Dr. Adler continued, did not expect much from the initiation of the Zimmerwald movement, and he complained that in the course of its development, first at Kienthal and finally at Stockholm, its chief effect, after failing to secure an International of the Minority, was to make it appear that the Minority alone stood for the popular desire for peace. Stockholm, on the other hand, was the outcome of the Russian revolution, said the Austrian leader, and the ultimate result was very useful and certainly helped much toward a mutual understanding, although it failed to realize many hopes—mainly because of the nonattendance of the French and English delegates. Never in his life had he waited with such longing, hoping for the arrival of the various delegations. In any case, he continued, a congress of that kind could not impose duties and commands on one party and not on another. If the Germans and Austrians were asked henceforth to deny their governments the means to carry on the war, the French, English and Russians must do the same.

Proceeding, Dr. Adler maintained that the peace movement was gaining ground in French and British labor circles, and after expressing regret at the split in the German Social Democratic Party went on to defend the German Socialist Majority. Potsdam, he declared, exists in every land, even if under another name, and in no country except Russia has such progress been made in the direction of democracy since the war as in the land where Potsdam has its seat; and it is unfair to talk as if the great industrialists and the Junkers constituted the whole of Germany. In short he held that the peace idea, and the condemnation of this, and of all war, had made enormous progress since 1915, and that if the Entente and President Wilson were really continuing the struggle on ethical grounds, they might already say they had accomplished much. Meanwhile, he argued, none of the military offensives had brought peace nearer; aerial warfare and the submarine campaign had done nothing but create fresh enemies for the Central Powers and infuriate their old ones, and the obvious need was for a peace without annexations and without indemnities. In this respect Dr. Adler admitted, Germany and Austria themselves had not yet been

sufficiently explicit, but it might be assumed, he thought, that Germany had renounced the holding of Belgium, and while a difficult situation was produced by the German Foreign Secretary's refusal to discuss the Alsace-Lorraine question, it also meant that the other problems did not play the same rôle as they once did.

It would certainly be a good thing, concluded the Socialist leader, if the German Government would settle its policy toward Belgium in such a way that the idea that it wished to keep Belgium was no longer encouraged. Those, he continued, are political mistakes. That applies to us also, for we know very well that the Austrian Government neither can nor will keep Serbia, nor even make any claim to it. The administration there, however, is not run on lines that will facilitate relations with Serbia later.

A question which touches us more nearly is the demand for autonomy in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We poor Austrians are the only ones who have not yet recognized the annexation of Bosnia. It is not yet on the statute book. But apart from that it would be a good thing if we behaved in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a State which wishes to live in friendly union with the nations which it unites. It would be good too—and this applies to certain parties besides the Government—if difficulties were not thrown in the way of internal pacification, and thereby in the way of the achievement of international peace, by poisoning the relationships between the German and Slav nations of Austria, through fresh denunciations and reproaches. It would be a good thing if a policy of internal peace were also initiated.

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Names in Voting at the Elec-
tion Next Tuesday

In the interests of the purity of the ballot, Andrew J. Peters appeals to Governor McCall for a list of all of the men residing in Boston who are in the United States service, declaring that he has been informed that an effort will be made at the polls next Tuesday to vote on the names of these absent citizens who are now serving their country. Mr. Peters says that he proposes to hand this list to Stephen O'Meara, commissioner of the department of police.

There are about 7000 citizens of Boston under arms today and away from the city, many of them being in France. Congressman James A. Gallivan four days ago declared that he had information that a plan was being perfected whereby men living in adjoining towns and cities were to come to Boston election day and vote in the name of some absent soldier.

In answer to his request Governor McCall today sent the following to Mr. Peters of the city of Boston: "I just have your favor of the 13th in which you say that you are reliably informed that an effort will be made at the city election on next Tuesday to vote on the names of men that have been mustered into the United States service and ask for an opportunity to inspect the names or have the lists copied. You or any other of the candidates at an entire liberty to inspect the names at any time, and the necessary orders will at once be given to have this carried out. If you wish to have Stephen O'Meara, the Police Commissioner, have access to the names, that will also be permitted."

Efforts to cloud the mayorality and school committee issues by injecting sectarian prejudices into the campaign are now being made by certain Roman Catholic publications. The Boston Pilot makes an open and direct plea for all Roman Catholic voters in Boston to cast their ballots for Michael H. Corcoran and Richard J. Lane for the school committee, while the Hibernian, a weekly publication owned by Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Superior Court, in a plea for support of Mayor Curley by Roman Catholic and all voters of Irish descent, charges the opposition with being narrow, despite the fact that all—Irish, Jew, Protestant and Roman Catholic—are represented on the Good Government and Public School Association tickets and that of the three opponents to Mayor Curley for the mayorality two of them are Roman Catholics, namely Congressman Peter F. Tague and Congressman Gallivan.

Mayor Curley led in the movement to inject religious differences into this campaign when he came out more than a week ago and declared that he was working and would work for the election of Mr. Corcoran and Mr. Lane as against Joseph Lee and William S. Kenny. It is declared by his opponents that he has counted upon the preponderance of the Irish—Roman Catholic element in Boston, and it is charged by them that he has sought to attract to himself through his espousal of the Roman Catholic School Committee ticket a measure of their strength.

At the same time the Mayor, it is declared by his opponents, would place the public schools under political and ecclesiastical domination. It is said he is now seeking to have the inference drawn that Mr. Peters has opposite prejudices to those the Mayor espouses through skillfully worded queries put to Mr. Peters from the stump when he asks Mr. Peters to say where he stands on the School Committee candidates, ignoring the truth that the mayorality and the School Committee have nothing in common and that one campaign is entirely removed from the other except the broad underlying determination of people to better Boston's government.

Sectarian Issues Enter

Roman Catholic Publication Makes
Pleas for Candidates

In its article demanding the support of the Irish people in Boston and those who are of Irish parentage, the Hibernian says that the Peters issue is "Down with the Irish." Mr. Peters' friends say that the long public career, acts and votes of Mr. Peters show this to be a misstatement, for Mr. Peters, it is pointed out, has always conducted himself in the fairest and broadest manner and his votes in Congress, and the state Legislature have always been free from bias.

The Hibernian's article asks all people to vote for Mr. Curley rather than for either Mr. Gallivan or Mr. Tague, who are both of Irish descent, on the ground that votes for either of the congressman candidates will support Mr. Peters. The article states: "We know that a quiet house canvass is being made among the Republicans in the interest of Mr. Peters, in which it is whispered that the Irish are fighting among themselves and now is the time to elect one of our own, meaning a Yankee. Mr. Peters is not, of course, a Republican but a Democrat."

It is pointed out by those analyzing the statements in the Hibernian that had the writer of that article really known of any such "canvass" he would have eagerly and specifically given the actual facts as proofs. But it is held that there is no canvass. The bulk of the Republicans, it is said, are admittedly friendly to Mr. Peters because his record in the Legislature, the Congress, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury as an assistant secretary, appeals to them. It is said he has

never played racial or religious matters to gain political support.

Another statement in this article is commented upon as misleading and it is held that it is only to fan the flame of prejudice that it is written. It follows:

"Mr. Peters by association and environment will naturally be susceptible to good government influence, which has done more to keep alive the race and religious issue in this city than any other organization, not excepting the A. P. A. It is against these forces that we should be on our guard. Once in power their first idea of an economic administration would be to discharge hundreds of city employees."

Friends of Mr. Peters today, discussing the article in question, admit that he will be susceptible to good government influences but not any more than is right and proper to the Good Government Association. It is also pointed out how untrue is the charge that the Good Government Association has kept alive the race and religious issue in this city when invariably its tickets for municipal offices have been made up without regard to race or religion. Four years ago the association espoused the candidacy of Thomas J. Kenny, a Roman Catholic, of Irish descent, a Democrat.

Today the councilman ticket endorsed by the Good Government Association consists of a Roman Catholic, a Jew and a Protestant. Henry E. Hagan is a Roman Catholic, Albert Hurwitz is of the Hebrew race and Daniel W. Lane is a Protestant. It is held by those who read the article in the Hibernian that all that one needs to do to prove how untrue is the charge that the Good Government Association is narrow or seeks to work up racial or religious prejudice is to look at the ticket for council in the field this year, last or any other year since, the association has been a power. It has selected, it is declared, its candidates without regard to race or religion and has usually preferred to have Protestant and Roman Catholic both represented in its municipal tickets.

There were several interesting developments in the mayorality contest in Boston late yesterday afternoon and evening. A petition for the impeachment of District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier was filed with the Supreme Judicial Court by the Rev. Frederick B. Allen, president, and Godfrey L. Cabot, treasurer of the Watch and Ward Society of Boston. The petition states that the District Attorney has given but little attention to his duties, has not prosecuted many cases, it is alleged, he should have pressed to judgment, has neglected to collect money or property deposited as bail in criminal cases, and has refused to proceed with or demand punishment in certain cases where there was no doubt as to the guilt of the individuals.

In a speech last night at Tremont Temple, where he appeared on the platform in the interests of Mayor Curley, Mr. Pelletier said that the petition for his impeachment was similar to the one presented to the state Senate last winter and which he said was thrown out by unanimous vote of that body after a full hearing. He said that the Rev. Mr. Allen is the head of the A. P. A. in Boston. He characterized the petition as being a political movement inimical to Mayor Curley.

J. P. Lomasney Resigns

Chairman of Schoolhouse Commission
to Leave Office

Joseph P. Lomasney, chairman of the School House Commission and brother of Martin M. Lomasney, the Democratic leader in Ward 5, Boston, last night tendered his resignation to Mayor Curley. Even since John A. Sullivan resigned the corporation counsel's place, the resignation of Mr. Lomasney has been rumored from time to time. He had said more than once that he had not resigned, was not contemplating resigning and that he would remain with Mayor Curley. That his brother, a political power in Boston will soon declare himself in favor of Mr. Peters or Mr. Gallivan is now a persistent declaration of politicians in Boston.

Simon Swig, first vice-president of the Tremont Trust Company, last night reiterated his charge that Mayor Curley had caused the removal of over \$77,000 from his bank, when Mr. Swig refused to indorse the mayor's candidacy for reelection.

Dr. Charles Fleischer last night announced himself as being in favor of Congressman Gallivan for Mayor. He said that he had always been with Mr. Gallivan ever since the latter had announced his candidacy. Mr. Gallivan, himself, renewed his charges that Mayor Curley had neglected the Ninth Massachusetts before he sailed for France and that he had caused the circulation of rumors calculated to damage Col. Edward L. Logan. He said that when Colonel Logan sailed he asked Mr. Gallivan to defeat the Mayor on the ground that he was not the kind of man who should represent Boston.

Mr. Peters last night in Bloomfield hall and in other places in Dorchester declared that he had no connection with the petition asking that Mr. Pelletier be impeached. He said: "I disclaim any matters outside of my campaign and which I have no connection." He said that if he had to begin to deny charges he knew as well as his denial that he knew anything about the Civil Service Commission's attitude toward Daniel V. McIsaac, whom the Mayor had appointed corporation counsel only to withdraw his name after the commission had taken 30 days to consider Mr. McIsaac's qualification and had then asked the Mayor to reappoint him, thus giving them more time.

Mr. Peters has taken the attitude that there is too much of politics in Boston's municipal government and that he cannot interfere in any contest. This attitude he takes as consistent with his declaration for a city for the people, one which they will

manage themselves through men they elect.

Congressman Tague denounced the attitude of the Mayor and Mr. Pelletier, whom he charged with "raising racial and religious issues in an effort to stem the tide against James M. Curley." Mr. Tague added:

"I yield to no man in my love for my church and my country. But I have never tried, and I never shall try, to capitalize my religion or my patriotism for my political advancement. I brand these men who are now resorting to these tactics as political prostitutes."

Mayor Curley and his political friends occupied Tremont Temple last night. They charged that all of the political opponents had combined with the hope of electing Mr. Peters mayor of Boston. The Mayor said that Mr. Gallivan's charge that he ignored the ninth regiment is not true. He admitted that he was not in Hoboken when the regiment sailed but he denied that there was any significance in that. He told of what he had done for the ninth and is still doing and declared that these charges made against him were merely for their political effect.

Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Superior Civil Court; District Attorney Pelletier and Sheriff John A. Keilher were also speakers.

Mr. Peters Makes Statement

After a careful reading of the newspaper reports of the speeches made by Mayor Curley and Congressman Gallivan at the several rallies last night, Mr. Peters said today, "I am satisfied that I will be elected on Tuesday next by a substantial majority. If Boston voters have in mind the selection of a Mayor on his ability to charge his opponents with not telling the truth and to drag in racial and religious issues, then I am afraid I will not be able to qualify."

"But, I will be elected mayor on Tuesday next because this type of campaign is the outburst of a small and noisy group, and does not apply to the great majority of our citizens. The people of Boston are trying seriously, in a nonpartisan spirit, to select a business and financial manager for the next four years, and they are going to succeed."

"To the man or woman depending upon a weekly pay envelope, and caught by the high cost of living, to the man who is trying to acquire a little home in the suburbs and is worrying over the many calls being made on him, to the father and mother and to the dependents of the boys who have gone to the front, this election is of vital importance, and they are awake to their responsibilities."

FEDERAL AID FOR SMALLER SCHOOLS

OMAHA, Neb.—All cities and villages having not more than 2500 population are classified under the heading of "rural" by the federal board of vocational education, and will receive state and federal aid for the teaching of agriculture, home economics and industrial work, the same as country school districts are to get, says a dispatch from Lincoln to the World-Herald.

The detail is explained by the federal agents in Lincoln collaborating with the State Board of Vocational Education and other school workers, with reference to the distribution of the federal and state funds and the manner in which the special work is to be carried on.

The government representatives and the state board were in conference with Chancellor Avery, Dean Burnett, Principal Bradford and C. W. Pugsley of the state farm and Dean Fordyce of the University Teachers' College.

PASADENA MAY BUY LOS ANGELES POWER

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The city of Pasadena can purchase electrical current from Los Angeles, is the information contained in a communication received in that city by Chairman A. L. Hamilton of the City Commission, from E. F. Scattergood, chief electrical engineer of the Los Angeles Board of Public Works, says a dispatch to the Tribune. The letter was in answer to one from the commission requesting that negotiations be opened again for the sale of power, and was sent after Pasadena had decided to drop negotiations with the Southern California Edison Company for the purchase of its local system.

According to Mr. Scattergood, Los Angeles can sell Pasadena current much cheaper than this city can generate it, and he mentions that under present abnormal conditions of costs, the maximum charge should not be more than .55 of a cent per kilowatt hour.

CATTLE LANDS OF PARAGUAY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Paraguay contains some of the best cattle lands in the world, according to Commerce Reports, although the resources of the country along this line have not yet been adequately developed. It is estimated that there are about 4,000,000 head of cattle in the Republic at present, but a complete and accurate census has never been taken.

The average weight of Paraguayan cattle is around 800 pounds, the heaviest animals being found in the Misiones district. Up to the present Paraguay has produced only the "canner" grade of cattle, rather than animals suitable for frozen or chilled beef.

RECRUITING RUSH IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Recruiting of men within the draft age has become so great that a halt has been called in this city. Recruiting stations have been overrun in the rush to join some branch of service before the time limit expires for enlistments.

SECTARIANISM IN SCHOOL CAMPAIGN

Two Candidates for Boston Com-
mittee Said to Be "Persecuted
and Opposed" Because They
Are Roman Catholics

Editorial indorsement of the candidacy of Michael H. Corcoran and Richard J. Lane for School Committee is given in the current issue of The Pilot. This weekly paper, the official mouthpiece of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Boston, injects sectarianism into a political election by declaring that "these men are persecuted and opposed by the Public School Association and Good Government Association, because they are Roman Catholics," and that the slogan "Keep the schools out of politics" is a subterfuge for "keep Roman Catholics out of the schools."

The Pilot charges that one of the candidates of the Public School Association is known to represent a certain class of capitalists who are trying to gain control of education so that the children of the immigrant and the wage earner generally may be kept out of the professions, forced to learn trades, "maneuvered into a state of insurmountable dependence" and put through the deal which excluded eminent Boston educators from the highest position in the schools because they were Roman Catholics.

Continuing the Pilot says: "It is high time the Public School Association, with its 'Keep the schools out of politics,' and the Good Government Association, with its meddling hypocrisy, be relegated to the scrap heap. They are both relics of the past that every fair-minded citizen wishes to forget."

It is pointed out by members of the Public School Association that it contains a large number of Roman Catholics among its members and they are strongly represented on the nomination committee. The association was organized years ago to "secure the nomination of the best possible candidates for the Boston School Committee, regardless of sectional and sectarian issues."

The intolerance charged against the Public School Association and Good Government Association is met by the insistence with which they sought to retain the racial balance, of two Roman Catholics, two Protestants and one Jew, with which the association started out when the small school committee of five members came into being.

The records show that while the superintendent of schools is a Protestant four of the five assistant superintendents are Roman Catholics and the greater proportion of the teaching and clerical forces is composed of Roman Catholics.

Contradiction to the charge that vocational education produces insurmountable dependence also is found in the records. These show a vast increase in high school and upper grade attendance, in recent years, in the length of the compulsory school period by two years, in the statements of Roman Catholic teachers of the number of pupils who have been "saved" to the schools by the vocational classes and trade schools, by the establishment of the summer review school, and by passage of the Smith-Hughes bill making huge national appropriations and provisions for industrial education, for the honors paid to achievements made by Boston schools and Boston men, Boston with Massachusetts leading the country in this kind of work.

Joseph Lee and William S. Kenny, Public School Association candidates for election to the School Committee, indorsed by good government associations, addressed several small house rallies in the suburban district last night urging the importance of the campaign this year and the necessity of getting out the vote.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Lee pointed out that the United States Commission on Training Camps had enthusiastically approved the evening centers connected with Boston schools and recommended that centers patterned after these be established near each cantonment of enlisted men. The recreation center idea is one to which Mr. Lee has given much thought and time and its success in this city is due largely to his work in its behalf. Because of their proved value, when President Wilson appointed Mr. Lee to the National Committee on Training Camp Activities the latter straightaway recommended these centers as one feature for the entertainment of the soldiers in their leisure. These are now established in 100 cities and towns near 80 camps.

"I have no moments," said Mr. Lee, "that one of my opponents has paid me the compliment of being for nine years

the dictator of the schools. This is, indeed, high praise for, at that rate, I have dominated and dictated to such men as David A. Ellis, George E. Brock, Dr. David W. Scannell, James P. Magenis, Michael J. Corcoran, Dr. Frederic L. Bogan, Henry Abrahams, Judge Michael H. Sullivan and Dr. Thomas F. Leen. It fills me with a great and glowing pride to realize that I have ruled men such as these."

HEMP CROP PAYS BIG NET PROFIT

Rapid Development of Industry
in Wisconsin Due in Part to
Improved Farm Methods

MADISON, Wis.—Wisconsin is second among states producing hemp. The crop was first grown commercially in the State in 1913. Only 25 acres were then planted. For the 1917 season just closed there were 7000 acres. At present Wisconsin has more machinery for handling the grown crop than all the states put together, and 90 per cent of all the hemp mills, according to the Wisconsin State Journal.

Asked whether hemp was a war-time necessity and whether it showed signs of becoming more important each year, A. H. Wright of the department of agronomy in the university was skeptical as to the necessity of hemp as a war-time product, but was very certain that it would continue to be important in peace times.

"The hemp industry in Wisconsin is being developed with the view to permanency," said Mr. Wright. "It is not a mushroom growth as the result of the war, and it is the object of those who are back of its development, to keep it on a firm footing, to make the demands for its use, peace demands, in order that it may continue to develop after the war. As a war product, it is used in the navy, but not extensively."

This fall, the international hemp harvester was used for the first time. Taking into consideration that the machine is still in an experimental stage, the work which it did was exceptionally good. The machine used previously cut the hemp in good shape but left the stalk to be spread by hand. This new harvester cuts and spreads the hemp at one time, eliminating the hand labor. There is no doubt but that this invention will become a permanent and important asset to the industry.

The profits to the farmers have been ample; they have received from \$60 to \$130 an acre, gross, with the average price at \$100 an acre. It is not exaggeration to say that hemp gives the largest net returns per acre of any of Wisconsin's crops.

The chief sections of Wisconsin in which hemp is grown are Union Grove in Racine County; Waterloo in Jefferson County; Waupun, Fairwater and Brownsville in Fond du Lac county; Iron Ridge in Dodge County, and Milton in Rock County.

GRAIN GRADING PLAN IS UNDER PROTEST

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Charges that the Minneapolis millers are using technicalities of the federal grain grading system to confuse the farmers and obtain their grain at a low price, and that the millers are the profiteers referred to by President Wilson in his message to Congress, were made by R. A. Wilkinson, Lake Elmo farmer, at a hearing attended by Minneapolis farmers before Charles J. Brand, representing the Department of Agriculture, at the courthouse. The hearing is being conducted to hear complaints of farmers dissatisfied with the federal system of grain grading.

A. C. Loring, president of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, defended the millers, and said that they are doing everything in their power to comply with the requests and regulations of the Government. B. F. Benson, vice-president of the Benson-Staebek Company, declared that under the present system of grain grading the farmers were being treated far better than they would be under the state standards.

DAYTON TO HAVE ARMY TANK PLANT

DAYTON, O.—Appearance here of a delegation of engineers, employed by the United States Government in army service, will be the signal for the beginning of operations upon an almost unprecedented scale, says the Dayton News. It is their purpose in coming here to design a huge tractor for use as tank purposes at the front in France. The first order for tractors, it is said, will aggregate approximately \$10,000,000.

REPORTS OF PUBLIC UTILITY OWNERSHIP

Advocates of Movement Hear
Warnings of Danger in Its
Way, as Well as Encouraging
Reports as to Its Operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Warnings of dangers immediately in the way of municipal ownership and encouraging reports as to its operation from various cities were brought recently to the attention of its advocates here.

"The greatest danger confronting the public ownership movement is that our utilities, seeing the way the wind is blowing, will endeavor to sell out on the basis of the present market quotations or earnings before the public has a chance to understand the small basis in many cases for the value thus claimed," said Prof. E. W. Bemis, a Chicago utility expert. "The cost of our utilities should have a great bearing on the price the public should pay. In this connection the valuation now being made of all the railroads, telegraph and long-distance telephone lines of the United States should be most carefully watched by all friends of public ownership. There are being established precedents of tremendous significance, but the public is not represented before the appraisal tribunal except by the railroad brotherhoods and the state commissions. This valuation, however, is bringing out facts which should be known from one end of the country to another before any decision is reached on the fundamentals that should govern in determining the fair value of public utility properties."

Necessity for limitations on state utility commission control was pointed out both by Mr. Bemis and by Delos F. Wilcox of New York. In this connection the latter said: "Municipal ownership men should oppose with all their strength the development of the theory of exclusive state control over public utilities through the agency of the public service commission. If the function of controlling the construction and service of public utilities is taken away from the local authorities and vested in the state government, the inevitable result will be the postponement of municipal ownership, and the atrophy of the organs of the city government, which if properly used, would gradually develop the expert knowledge and ability necessary to enable the cities to cope with the problems of municipal ownership."

Mr. Wilcox added that it was reasonable and likely to be advantageous from the municipal ownership standpoint for a state commission to be given jurisdiction over the methods of accounting and the forms of reporting of municipal as well as of private utilities. "State commissions," he continued, "must have jurisdiction, too, over the operation of municipal utilities outside of the city limits and must be in a position to coordinate and harmonize the interests of different municipalities in which the same utility is normally operated as a unit."

Mr. Bemis' comment was that "state commissions and franchises should not prevent the exercise of the right of public purchase or construction to the extent too often the case. Under commission regulation in many states cities are losing what few rights they once had to purchase or construct and operate public utility plants."

After mentioning such advantages as Mr. Wilcox had named, Mr. Bemis concluded: "In many states public regulation has been provided, apparently in purpose, of such kind as to check the public ownership movement."

Reports of municipal ownership successes were heard from a number of cities, particularly Chicago, Cleveland, and Pasadena Cal. For this latter city, E. F. Dunne, former Governor of the State, said the two public utilities owned and operated by Chicago—water works and an electric lighting plant—have been "remunerative and successful both financially and from the standpoint of administration."

Chicago, he continued, has operated its waterworks for over half a century, has paid out of its earnings for its immense plant worth over \$60,000,000, and is yearly contributing to the general fund of the city, for development of sewers, millions of dollars.

The general manager of the Pasadena light and power plant, C. Wellington Kolner, said "the saving city of Pasadena since they started their plant, due to the difference in rates charged before the city entered the light and power business, and the rates charged in neighboring cities since (excepting the city of Los Angeles), amounts to \$1,230,700.08. This is vastly more than the original cost of the whole system."

Mr. Kolner made the point that municipalities should realize "the importance of paying sufficient salaries to attract the kind of employees and officials that are absolutely necessary for the successful management and operation of municipally owned utilities."

From Cleveland came word relative to the municipal lighting plant there, through a paper by F. W. Ballard, its manager. "When the city entered the lighting business the people of Cleveland were paying 10 cents per kilowatt hour for electricity and getting very poor service," according to Mr. Ballard's paper. "Today they are served by an up-to-date plant at 3 cents instead of 10. There is a private illuminating plant, which has a franchise, but the superior service and lower rate of the public company is surely and rapidly forcing the private concern out of business. It is in such a sorry pass at present that it has appealed to the State Public Utilities Commission for protection against the municipal plant."

Mr. Ballard added that "in spite of all overhead charges the city of Cleveland is paying itself a handsome profit on its investment."



This book tells you how
to make a home

The place you live in must be more than a house. The most expensive furnisher and decorator in the world cannot make a home of it—but you can, by putting your own personality and individual tastes into it. This free book tells how.

It suggests color schemes, arrangement of furniture, choice of draperies and wall paper, curtains, most fascinating information about rugs—and tells you how to dress your windows beautifully. This, the book's author says, is the most important of all because the harmony of your room depends upon your windows. Send for

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It will help you to make a real home. It will tell you, what perhaps you have never thought of before—that your shades must be well chosen, of good quality, and quiet coloring, or your room is spoiled. It will tell you how to select them for your special needs.

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WITH
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Women's Acetate Ribbed Thread Silk Hosiery, two-tone all-over or fancy foot effects	Men's Silk Half Hosiery, pair, 7 to 10 to \$3.50
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Beautiful Hand Embroidered Ingrain Thread Silk Hosiery.....\$1.85
Hand Embroidered Thread Silk Hosiery, hand embroidered in self or contrasting colors.....\$2.30

E. T. Slattery Co.
Tremont St., Boston
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SUGAR NOT SHORT, SAYS SPRECKELS

Refiner Blames Food Administration for Poor Distribution—Crop Larger Than Last Year—Figures Given to Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert Hoover's food administration was blamed by Claus Spreckels today for the sugar shortage in the United States. Testifying before the Senate Sugar-Coinvesting Committee, Mr. Spreckels, leading independent, stated that the Food Administration had tied the hands of American refiners by an agreement which prevents their getting sugar to refine.

Chairman Reed early in today's opening brought out the following: "There is no world sugar shortage. This year's crop is larger than last year's; the Food Administration made American refiners agree not to import any sugar; other countries have decreased their sugar consumption, England and France 50 per cent; sugar has been diverted to other countries right through the United States; the American Sugar Refining Company, known as the 'sugar trust' controls nine-tenths of the output in this country."

Mr. Hoover was represented at today's session by Curtis H. Lindley, chief counsel for the Food Administration. Chairman Reed explained at the outset that the committee would decide later whether Mr. Hoover would be permitted to cross-examine witnesses. Seeking to learn why the Food Administration restricted importation of sugar, Mr. Reed read a statement made last May by Mr. Hoover that a serious sugar shortage was imminent unless the supply was conserved.

This statement made last May estimated that the sugar crop for 1916-17 would be 1,250,000 tons below that of the preceding year. "As a matter of fact, the crop was in excess of the year before," said Mr. Spreckels.

Mr. Spreckels said refiners at first refused to sign the nonimportation agreement, which included fixing of the price to the public. "We had 15 meetings with the Food Administration before the refiners finally signed the agreement."

"Could you get sugar today to run your factory?" asked Senator Kenyon of Iowa.

"No, the sugar has been diverted," replied Mr. Spreckels. "We were anxious to pay a price, but the Food Administration wouldn't let us. My refinery is not running now. It has no sugar to refine. We had an opportunity to buy sugar in October and September, but the agreement with the Food Administration forbade our buying it. Then some of the sugar went to Canada, it went right through New York."

"There is no world sugar shortage except in spots," declared Mr. Spreckels.

"The United States has an ample supply, except in certain localities. Of 21 refineries in this country, the 'trust' owns five outright and either partly or wholly controls all the others, except my own," Mr. Spreckels testified.

"The world's sugar crop this year will be 1,123,000 tons in excess of last year's," he stated. "This takes into account all losses by reason of the cutting off of Germany and Austria. Right now there are 900,000 tons of sugar in Java which we cannot get for lack of ships."

Chairman Reed obtained from Mr. Spreckels a mass of figures relating to sugar production in the United States and Europe, both beet and cane. Total consumption in this country is about 4,000,000 tons, he estimated. Production here is a little more than 2,000,000 tons yearly, leaving about 2,000,000 tons to be imported.

Mr. Spreckels said his concern is the only one in America he could guarantee isn't under trust domination, but it refines only about 10 per cent of the total sugar refined in this country.

Mr. Spreckels stated that George M. Rolph, the San Francisco sugar refiner, who is one of three American members of the international sugar committee named by Mr. Hoover, had contracted for the entire output of Hawaii plantations. "His price of 25 cents less a hundred pounds than the New York price for imported sugar gave Mr. Rolph an advantage of \$1,500,000 a year over us, his rivals," said Mr. Spreckels.

Mr. Spreckels said his concern is the only one in America he could guarantee isn't under trust domination, but it refines only about 10 per cent of the total sugar refined in this country.

Mr. Spreckels said his concern is the only one in America he could guarantee isn't under trust domination, but it refines only about 10 per cent of the total sugar refined in this country.

going to get this spruce out in fine shape with little friction." "It is my desire to know all there is to know about this game," said Colonel Bruce, "and in order to do that it is going to be necessary for me to get right out onto the ground. I shall make a thorough trip of inspection of the spruce forests in the two states." Colonel Disque anticipates little, if any, trouble with the I. W. W. or other labor organizations.

"While reports indicate that the I. W. W. organization is not quiescent in this vicinity, I believe that its leadership has been so badly crippled by recent raids and other actions by the Government as to render its influence virtually of little effect," said he. "Whatever of it may be found will be promptly dealt with, as we are not going to tolerate anything in the way of interference with this spruce production program. I am prepared to handle any situation that may develop, and, while I am not looking for trouble, neither shall I put up with any foolishness from unpatriotic sources."

One of the greatest and most difficult tasks connected with the spruce production work will be the labor question as relating to men for logging operations. Ten thousand are to be at work within six weeks, and but 20,000 are now on the job. Colonel Disque has authority to exempt all men who are needed in this work from the draft.

It is the intention of the Government to see that the best of conditions prevail in all of the camps and mills engaged in the spruce production and that the workmen are well cared for as to hours, food, lodging and wages.

RADIO SCHOOL TO TRAIN FOR NAVY

Free Classes Conducted at Custom House to Be Graduated Into Service Soon

Training wireless operators for United States Government service, both land and sea forces, is soon to become the aim of the free radio school started last July by Arthur Batcheller and Walter J. Butterworth in the customhouse at Boston. Mr. Batcheller is the United States radio inspector for the New England district and Mr. Butterworth is his assistant. The school was organized on authority from Washington, following an offer of these officials to train these much needed men without cost to the men or the Government, giving of their own time three evenings a week for the purpose. The idea was to provide operators for the new merchant fleet.

Plans are being made to enlarge the school from 40 students to 500, owing to the heavy demand for instruction. Several thousand names are already on file representing those who wish to take advantage of the course. The present class completes its course within a few weeks, and the new class, to be started early in 1918, is expected to include 500 students, provided larger quarters can be arranged. Local United States customs officials are working toward that end, and efforts are to be made to secure use of a public school building for three evenings a week.

Graduates of the free school were required to serve as operators on merchant vessels, following an agreement when they began the course. Now that announcement has been made from Washington that the navy is to have charge of merchant ships, operators will have to be enlisted men. The class of 40 students at the school has dwindled down to 20, the rest having enlisted and been called to the colors. Therefore, the future efforts of the free school are to train men along broad lines of wireless, electrical and telegraph workers so that they will be available to the navy aboard ships, or to the army in the signal corps.

Special attention is to be paid to those in the next class who come in the next draft, so that they may be partially fitted for services in the signal corps, when called. Those not called until their course is complete will be that much ahead of the raw recruits when they are called.

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SHERIFF DECLARES WAR ON SALOONS

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Sheriff William Long asks that it be stated by his authority that until the expiration of his term, Dec. 31, there will be no more violations of the liquor law permitted in Jeffersonville and Clark County, Indiana, states the Courier Journal. He said he personally would watch all the saloons in the city and the roadhouses in the vicinity. He said the saloons would be closed at 11 o'clock each week night and not permitted to open until 5 o'clock the next morning. On Sundays and holidays he said the saloons would be kept closed, or the proprietors would be prosecuted. Sheriff Long said he had received innumerable complaints.

FRUIT GROWERS TO PLAN PROGRESS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The rôle of the horticulturists in war will be described at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Horticultural Society Dec. 4 to 7, in the West hotel, according to the Journal. Seventy members will formulate plans for a greater production of all fruits in Minnesota. The society will try to keep prices down, the members have announced. Boys and girls who have won gardening and canning championships will tell the stories of their work. Demonstrations of methods for fruit and vegetable conservation will be given.

TWO TECH COURSES GIVEN RECOGNITION

United States Government Officially Approves the Coast Artillery and Signal Corps as Reserve Officers' Training Corps

Word from Washington has just been received at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, officially recognizing two of the army training branches there as Reserve Officers' Training Corps, according to an announcement today. One course is for the coast artillery and the other for the signal corps. In making the announcement, the institute says of the courses:

"The beginning of the war has been the war when Maj. E. T. Cole, U. S. A., retired, Professor of Military Science at Technology, realized that war and engineering have become so much involved that the institute in its educational work was directly in the line of most necessary for the training of military and naval officers. As soon as war was declared, President MacLaurin tendered to President Wilson the institute, laboratories and instructing staff, and this of course included the students."

In May the War Department sent to Boston a commission of army officers to look over the curriculum at Tech with a view to rating its possibilities in point of military education. The report of this commission was that with the addition of a small amount of special military training the courses at the institute were those which were required in military work. Since that time the War Department has in a general way approved what has been popularly termed a four-year military option at the institute, but has till now been unable to act officially till the details of the courses could be fixed. Before the official action was consummated the institute had already moved toward compliance with the Reserve Officers' Training School Law.

"The Government has not yet approved the ordinance and engineering courses."

"It was hoped that the outlines of the four-year military option might be ready in time for the opening of the institute last fall and the registrar circulated a questionnaire among the students asking how many would like to take up such an option. Although the particulars about the course were exceedingly hazy the replies were satisfactory and 400 of the students indicated a desire to pursue such studies. When school opened the course was not ready and instead the advance battalion was organized by Major Cole, to take up military studies in addition to the regular work. The young men enrolling in the Advance Battalion were to wear uniform and to devote extra hours to the military studies."

"Some four or five weeks ago word was received at Massachusetts Institute of Technology that the Government would accept in part the plans for the military option, but this was put in a tentative way, and had application only for a year. On the basis of this a Reserve Officers' Training Corps was organized drawing 150 men from the advance battalion, and it has proceeded since its beginning on the same general plans as those just confirmed. Today the confirmation is complete as far as the two units are concerned, and there exists now at the institute a reserve officers training group taking its members from the sophomore class, which numbers 185 in the coast artillery unit and 30 in the signal corps. There remain in the advance battalion of sophomores and upper classmen some 250, so that counting in the freshmen and their officers there are nearly 1000 of the students in uniform."

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps groups have been dependent on one feature in military drill at the institute. Nearly at the close of the negotiations the War Department came upon the rule that to secure the establishment of a Reserve Officers' Training Corps within a school two years of compulsory drill was necessary on the part of the school. This requirement the faculty met at a meeting or two ago, so that at Technology the student who enters now must take two years of military science and evolution in place of the one that it has required the past 50 years.

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RAILWAY POINTS

Manager William H. Wright of the Boston Terminal Company, has arranged to double his railway mail force at South Station on account of holiday parcel post business. The car department of the Boston &

Scott, Halliburton, Abbott & Co. Importers and Retailers

5th and Main Street TULSA, OKLA.

Representatives for

MALLINSON'S SILKS DE LUXE

MALLINSON'S Silks de Luxe

are sold in Cincinnati by

The H. & S. Pogue Co.

BULLOCKS

LOS ANGELES

Carry a Complete Line of

MALLINSONS SILKS

Albany received from the Allston shops last evening a new steel under-frame combination car which has been rebuilt and equipped with electric lights for service on the Hudson branch.

A party of lumbermen will occupy three coaches attached to the Boston & Maine's St. John Express from North Station at 7:30 o'clock tonight en route to Milo, Me.

David Pursell, of pneumatic tower No. 1, South Station, accompanied by Mrs. Pursell, is spending a leave of absence at Richmond, Va.

The New Haven Railway provided special service from the South Station at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon for the accommodation of a party of United States recruits en route to New Rochelle, N. Y.

Operating officials of the Boston & Maine are working on a special railway mail car schedule which will take care of parcel post business from Dec. 13 to Dec. 23 inclusive.

William H. Brown, traveling conductor of the Boston & Albany, is representing Superintendent J. B. Hamill at military receiving points while heavy travel to Ft. Slocum prevails.

The car department of the Boston & Maine has added extra equipment to all suburban trains entering North Station on account of increased local travel.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany has received from the New York Central's West Albany (N. Y.) shop, three new steel mail cars for holiday service which represent the last word in steel mail car construction.

NEW YORK HAND IN RUSSIA SEEN

Socialist Element's Past Connection With Bolsheviks Noted by Direction of the Alliance for Labor and Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"New York Socialists have contributed no little share to the present chaotic state of affairs in Russia," is the charge made by Robert Maisel, director of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

"It is interesting to learn who are some of the prominent leaders of the Bolsheviks and to learn their past connection with that element in the Socialist Party of New York that corresponds most closely to the Bolsheviks in Russia," he says.

"For example, S. Epstein, former organizer of the Ladies' Waist Makers and editor of their journal, now is a Bolshevik organizer in Russia. J. Voskow, former organizer of one of the Jewish painters' unions, now is a Bolshevik organizer in Moscow. J. Shubin, a former New York Jewish newspaperman of strong Bolshevik tendencies, left this country on Nov. 7, carrying, so he boasted, important documents from the so-called workmen's council here to the Bolshevik leaders in Petrograd. It is also reported that he carried letters from one of the newly elected Socialist officials here, Dr. Max Goldfarb, former labor writer on the Forward, also is in Russia."

"These are only a few of the more prominent ones. There have been hundreds who have gone to Russia from here, many of them with the deliberate intention of helping the Bolshevik movement. Of course Trotsky's own relations in New York are well known."

"All of these people were heavily influenced by the German Socialist doctrine of which Morris Hillquit is the leading exponent in America and which is a perversion of true Socialism and a denial of true internationalism. It is dominated by the German conception, which, when not consciously German, plays into the hands of Germany as effectively as though it were consciously operated for the German Government."

"This is excellently illustrated by the dictatorship of Lenin and Trotsky, who declare themselves the proletariat, denying the actual proletariat any rights whatever, just as the German Emperor might declare himself in state."



Practical Holiday Gifts

Among the extensive showing we are making of moderately priced but useful Christmas Gifts are

Children's Furniture

made by the Helen Spear Co. (This company makes children's furniture for the exclusive New York Clientele.)

A superb line of unusual table decorations in Italian Pottery, Minton and Royal Copenhagen, consisting of compotes, flower bowls, and complete center sets including candle sticks.

Kalting Bags of our own design.

Special selections of tin tables, chairs and other furniture items.

We have filled fifteen thousand feet of floor space — every article beautiful, practical and distinctive.

The Darwin Studios

Des Moines Club Bldg., 808-10-12 Locust St. DES MOINES, IOWA

OHIO GOVERNOR TO APPEAL TO WILSON

Insists an Injustice Has Been Done in the Handling of the Coal Situation—Defends His Own Order of Confiscation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Again ignoring Dr. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, Gov. J. M. Cox on Thursday night was preparing to submit to President Wilson, he said, charges and complaints relative to the recent handling of the coal situation in Ohio which the Governor characterizes as "bungled, unjust and outrageous." Among the demands he will make, it is understood, is the discharge of F. C. Baird of Cleveland, head of the operators lake pool, whom the Governor accuses of having been responsible for Ohio's coal famine in the midst of zero weather.

State Fuel Administrator H. H. Johnson of Cleveland and H. L. McDonald of Cleveland, representative of Mr. Baird, came to Columbus on Thursday to agree to the method of distribution of lake coal which had been arbitrarily instituted the day before by the Governor in the face of objection from Mr. Baird. The only thing not agreed upon was the price that is to be paid to operators for the coal. Mr. McDonald insisted the Northwest contract prices, \$1.10 a ton higher than the Government pays, must be paid. Mr. Johnson also said this was in accordance with a ruling by Dr. Garfield, Governor Cox, on the other hand, insists that the coal, by failure to get to the Northwest, is thrown upon the open market, and therefore ought to be subject to regular market or government price, regardless of price disagreement when coal was moving.

Governor Cox has a telegram from Dr. Garfield, advising him to keep his hands off the Ohio coal distribution. He said he was not going to answer Dr. Garfield, but deal with the President instead. Governor Cox said if the same circumstances presented themselves again he would do exactly the thing he did before, namely, confiscate idle coal to relieve suffering while subordinates of Dr. Garfield are squabbling over a question of authority. He said: "The State carried out an order by Dr. Garfield which Dr. Garfield's assistant (Mr. Baird) refused to do."

Dr. Garfield's order had been to Fuel Administrator Johnson to distribute lake coal, but Mr. Baird refused to release the coal to Mr. Johnson.

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of the 3000 cars of coal en route are not received this week, 40,000 munitions plant laborers will be idle on Monday.

The Ford Motor Company, which uses 900 tons a day, has 1100 tons on hand. If this munitions plant closes, 25,000 men will be idle.

The police department has 2700 unfilled emergency orders, proved worthy by inspection of bins by patrolmen. The city pool of all dealers' supplies is now restricted to families where there is illness or from which men have gone to war.

Ohio Governor Told Not to Interfere

WASHINGTON, D. C.—H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, has informed Governor Cox of Ohio that he would not be permitted to interfere with the distribution of coal in Ohio under the direction of the State Fuel Administration.

Dr. Garfield sent this information to Governor Cox in the following telegram:

"I most respectfully but firmly request that you do not interfere with the orderly distribution of coal in Ohio under orders issued by my authority to Homer H. Johnson, Federal Fuel Administrator for Ohio. He has full authority to act and F. C. Baird is cooperating with him. I must insist that the state authority be not permitted to interfere with the action of the United States Fuel Administrator."

NEW ORLEANS NIGHT SCHOOL FOR ALIENS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—"America for Americans and Americans for humanity." That is the slogan of the new night school for adult foreigners, opened in the St. Philip School in St. Philip Street. The slogan was written on the blackboard by L. C. Durel, principal of the school, and under it, in Syrian characters, was written a legend that meant the same thing. It means, according to the Times Picayune, that the Syrian men and women in New Orleans do not forget to do intend to forget—the brutality of the Turk and that they are eager to learn more about America so that they may be better Americans.

NEW ORLEANS NIGHT SCHOOL FOR ALIENS

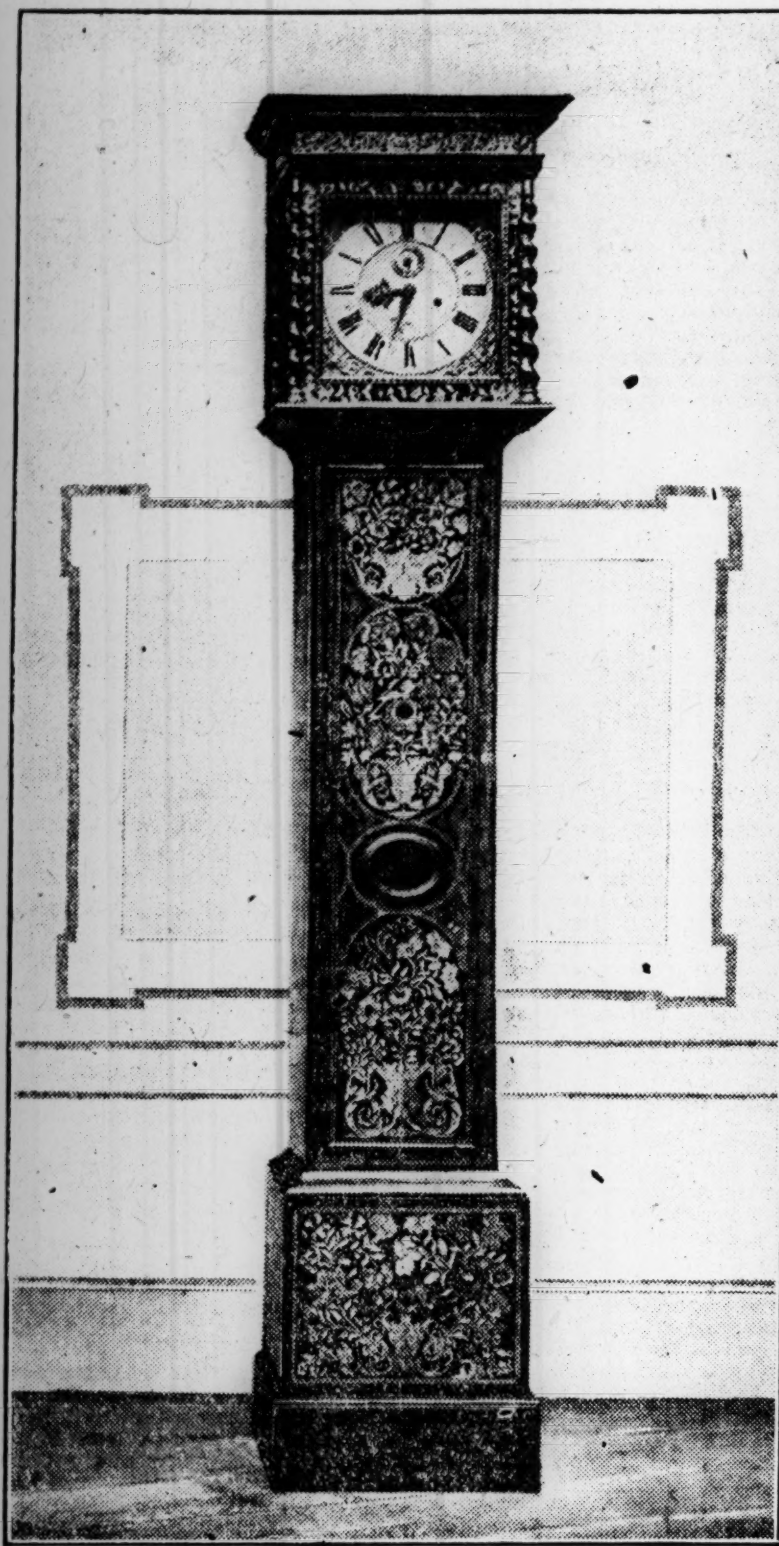
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

An Old English Long-Cased Clock

LONDON, England — Long-cased clocks, popularly known as "Grandfather" clocks, of a simple pattern, exist in fairly large quantities, and are not at all difficult to come by, nor do they command high prices. The type most frequently met with are of oak and have brass faces which, more often than not, add some further information, such as the day of the month or the phases of the moon, to a simple statement of the time. Let, however, the novice in the gentle art of collecting old furniture beware of any carved oak clocks with which he may possibly be confronted. The long-cased old English clock, when it is elaborately treated, is in itself, not carved, and the carved specimens are fraudulent. The long-cased inlaid clock first made its appearance toward the end of the reign of Charles II. The earliest specimens show very simple patterns, generally in a conventional and geometrical style, reminding one of the patterns used by carvers at an earlier date.

The framework of these clocks was frequently of oak, covered over with a veneer of walnut. During the reign of William and Mary, the fashion of long-cased clocks became firmly established, and the marquetry with which they were adorned is much more elaborate in character; one kind of pattern, known as bird and bouquet, or floral marquetry, is derived from Dutch sources, but the English specimens show a decided advance on their prototypes. Other patterns of an even more intricate character were called by the names of the "sea weed" or "upside web" pattern, and the application gives some idea of the intricacy of the design. These clocks frequently have domed tops to them, and often there are twisted pillars on either side of the clock face; but, in the later specimens, these may be replaced by little pillars of classic design. The story is told by Francis Clary Moore of an American, called Hancock, who, in 1758, wrote to a friend in London, describing just the kind of long-cased clock he wished to have. "The newest fashion with a good black walnut tree case veneered with dark lively branches; on the top, instead of balls, let there be three handsome carved figures, gilt with burnished gold. I'd have the case without the figure, to be 10 feet long, the price 15, not to exceed 20 guineas." It is probable that the clock of Mr. Hancock's fancy would realize considerably more than the amount he paid for it, if it appeared in a modern salesroom. The style of long-cased clocks lasted right on through the periods of Chippendale and Sheraton. Chippendale's clocks, like the greater part of the furniture of that epoch, were made in mahogany; and, though a few of his clock cases may be considered over-elaborate, and it is always a question whether the furniture he made in a Chinese style is not more curious than really successful, there can be no question but that some of his designs show that gratifying sense of true proportion and arresting beauty of line which characterizes so much of the master craftsman's work. After examining a



Reproduced by courtesy of the Directors of the Victoria and Albert Museum

number of the elaborate designs followed by the old English clock makers. It is with a feeling of relief and real pleasure that a few of Chippendale's best designs are encountered.

Sheraton, like his great predecessor, designed long clock cases, but they are, as a rule, hardly among his best efforts. The placing of the long-cased clock, when one has been acquired, is a matter for serious consideration, and it is not always so easy as it might appear to find just the right place in

which the clock will look really at home and where it will command its full effect.

It should, if possible, stand a little apart, and it is desirable that it should be seen from a little distance; and, in all cases, that often broken rule should be remembered, that the other objects near it should harmonize with it. They need not necessarily be contemporary in period; excellent effects may be obtained by a judicious mixture of periods. In fact, a too close adherence to a given period may have rather a museum-like effect, highly undesirable in a dwelling house. But intelligent, thoughtful care, and, if possible, a little knowledge, should direct the correct placing of all fine pieces of furniture.

Some New National Breads

One calls them new, out of courtesy, these breads that are beginning to come to the front, to replace in part the white bread—wheat bread—which has formed so large a part of the staple food of the United States of America. European countries have utilized other grains for centuries, but the United States have shown a decided partiality for wheat. Now, however, thanks to the United States Food Administration, housekeepers of today, in this country, are learning how to make and like several different varieties of bread. Here are some of the recipes, as given out for trial by the Administration. The accompanying directions call attention to the fact that one-fifth as much white corn as flour may be used, without making much change in either the texture or the flavor of the bread. Also, that if dry yeast is used, a sponge should be made at night with the liquid, the yeast, and a part of the white flour. Each one of these recipes is said to make one loaf, to be baked in the ordinary pan of standard size, 8 inches by 3½ inches by 3 inches.

Half Rye and Half Wheat—General Rule: 1½ cups liquid, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ yeast cake, dry or compressed, in ¼ cup lukewarm water; 2½ cups rye, 2½ cups white flour, 2½ cups white flour. Directions: Scald the liquid, cool till lukewarm, add salt, yeast and sifted flour. Mix thoroughly, knead, let rise till double in bulk. Knead again, shape into loaf, and let rise in a pan until the bulk has again doubled. Bake 50 minutes. If you like variety: Use either water, milk, milk and water, whey, potato water, or rice water. Add ¼ to 1 tablespoon sugar, ¼ to 1 tablespoon salt. Use ¼ cup liquid yeast. Use ¾ cup rye, 2 cups white and 1 cup whole-wheat flour, or 2½ cups rye, ¼ cup white flour, or 3 cups rye, ¾ cup white flour.

Scotch Bread or Oatmeal Bread—General rule: 1 cup liquid, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup rolled oats, ¼ yeast cake, dry or compressed, in ¼ cup lukewarm water, 2½ cups white flour. Directions: Scald the liquid, add salt, and pour over the rolled oats. Cool slowly, letting it stand ½ hour. Add yeast and sifted flour, knead, and let rise until double in bulk. Knead again, let rise in the pan till light. Bake in a moderate oven from 50 to 60 minutes. If you like variety: Use either water, milk, milk and water, whey,

Company Knitting.

"Haven't you any company knitting on hand?" inquired the woman from the country, who was staying in town to dinner with a friend. "I could not bring my own, for I had so much shopping to do and I am trying to do my bit toward simplifying the delivery proposition by carrying what I can. I thought perhaps you might be doing as I do, keeping knitting on hand for callers who want to improve the moments. I always have a sweater or two started, wristers or a muffler or perhaps just a wash cloth, ready so that any woman who comes to see me and neglects, for any reason, to bring her knitting may have something to do with her hands as we talk. You would be surprised to know how much has been accomplished in my house by that simple scheme.

"Of course, I do not try to force it upon anyone, but I have a basket of odd pieces of knitting in plain sight in the living room, and, if a caller regrets that she has not brought hers or exhibits any desire to knit, I offer her a choice of my 'company knitting,' as we call it. Different members of the family use it, too, when they do not have their own private knitting at hand, and find it a great convenience.

"Yes, we do have to ravel a little out occasionally, but not often. Most people who avail themselves of this work are good knitters, and some are such rapid workers that the basket comes near being emptied, and we have to make haste to set up more mufflers and wristers and such things. "The idea was not entirely original, with me, I must confess. I heard somewhere that certain of the large city hotels had inaugurated knitting classes, in rooms set aside for the purpose. It was said that a number of the hotel proprietors of America were doing this, as a part of their concerted drive to help the Allies win the war. They point out the fact that the hotel is a great gathering place for women, many of whom use its parlors as waiting rooms, when they have appointments to meet friends. In addition to these classes to which resident guests and transient visitors are welcome, it was planned that women who came in, without their own knitting, to await husbands and friends, might obtain partially knitted garments at the knitting—or knitters'—desk and work on it as long as they were waiting, then return it for others to work on.

"That seemed to me such an excellent scheme that I thought it ought to work out equally well, if not better, perhaps, in a private house and it has. It even seems to promote sociability and changes a formal call from a duty, no matter how pleasant home and where it will command its full effect.

After Cooking Fish

After the fish has been cooked, heat the pan which was used for it; let it get very hot, and you will find, so our housekeeper has discovered, that by the time it will have cooled, there will be no disagreeable taste or odor left.

Why Not Decorate Your Home in Fresco?

"There is a great future for fresco in America. Moreover, the artist feels, in this country, a real consciousness of art. We are going back to the sense of things that really count, to simplicity. For my part, I am quite sure that we shall see frescoed walls in America before many years, and that through fresco, we are going to find ourselves artistically, as others have done." So spoke Mr. Gardner Hale, a New York artist, who believes firmly and fervently in fresco as the only satisfactory form of mural decoration, in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mural painting, as most people know, is one of the most ancient forms of art. Remains of ancient frescoes are still to be seen in many countries of the Old World. Much that we know of the lives and customs of the ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, and other early peoples, has been learned through the frescoes that they left behind. Many centuries-old frescoes may be seen today by the visitor to various Italian cities, notably to Rome and Florence and also to the ruins of Pompeii, which certainly proves the contention that this medium of decoration has lasting qualities.

"Fresco," so Mr. Hale explains, "consists in painting with ground colors, mixed with water, upon fresh mortar. That is, the frescoing must be done the same day that the mortar is laid. The artist, thus, must have various trades at his command; he must know how to mix and lay the mortar which covers the rough plaster of the walls. The color sinks into the mortar and the lime gives forth a certain crystal or luminous substance which envelops it. The farther one gets away from the fresco, the more brilliant it becomes; also, it grows lighter and more luminous, in contradistinction to oil paintings, which have a tendency to turn dark and black in the distance.

"The colors which can be used in fresco are limited; they are the earth colors, cobalt blue, the earth colors, the marm colors—yellow, orange, violet, gray, green, black, the beautiful lapis lazuli, genuine ultramarine and such. This limitation of colors at first seems to tie the artist down, but later he realizes that he does not want them, that the simple, noble colors of the old masters are the basis of fresco. These are used upon a lime mortar, which gives forth a silvery light over thin transparent color. One mistake that some of the Sixteenth Century painters made was in putting on the fresco too thick.

"A simple, modest home, as well as a rich and elaborate dwelling, may be decorated in fresco to good advantage; even when put on in one flat tone on the walls, it is beautiful, much more so than oil paint. Then, if wished, a little decorative design may be introduced, perhaps about the doors and windows only. Stained woodwork harmonizes well with it, but painted wood does not. Moreover, the house may be adorned with fresco on the outside, as well as on the inside, which is an interesting and valuable thing to know. For fresco, as I have said, has wonderful lasting qualities. It sinks into the mortar and stays; you may shave off the outside, but the color remains.

"The artist who paints in fresco today goes forth, like primitive man, to collect his materials. He cannot walk into an art store and demand the necessary materials, because they do not keep them. As I said, we can use only certain earth and mineral colors, as opposed to vegetable, aniline and chemical ones. And with

those, even, one has to experiment. It is surprising at first, but not unusual, after you have made your mortar and laid your colors, to see some particular one suddenly go up in smoke and disappear entirely right before your eyes.

"First of all, one must make a full-size cartoon in black and white, in outline of the entire fresco, leaving the spaces for the doors and windows and such interruptions, but being sure that the measurements are absolutely accurate. Then a smaller cartoon is needed in colors, the exact colors that are to be used. This, although reduced in size, must be correct in proportion. By the time the artist is ready to proceed with the actual frescoing of the walls, he must have a definite and perfect mental picture of the finished work. Then it is necessary to decide how much work he can do in a given time and mix just enough mortar for that amount of work. When that is ready and put on, he must work at top speed to get his design on before it dries. Another thing that he must remember is that his colors, as they dry, will change, grow lighter, as a rule, so he must see always before him the finished product and work accordingly. The pattern is first traced on with a sharp tool, which gives a sort of relief effect, then it is painted. In fact, fresco offers great possibilities for relief of a simple sort. And the painter must be sure of what he is doing, for his work must be perfect; he cannot change or erase a stroke. If he makes a mistake, he must tear down the whole section he is at work upon and begin all over again. This is quite unlike the work of the painter in oils, who may work all over his canvas at will and paint out and change as he chooses. It is like working with a living thing; one can think of nothing else while one is painting in fresco. And there is no such thing as starting out with a canvas and painting a little here, then picking up and going somewhere else and doing a little there, and finally stopping altogether, and postponing further work until the next day.

"In Italy, where such beautiful frescoes were painted in the past, any visitor there may see them for himself; the old traditions seem to have passed on, the art has degenerated, gone astray.

"As I said, there are endless possibilities for fresco in America, not only on a large scale, for large places, but for small homes. In many instances, it may be most charming. One may decorate a whole room in this medium or only a part of it, a panel here and there, a hallway, or the space over a fireplace; while, as I believe I mentioned before, it is exquisite in flat tones and makes a much more beautiful wall covering than oil paint or paper.

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"The great field for fresco, however, is on the outside of our homes and public buildings. That is where other mediums of decoration are left far behind, because fresco is as permanent out of doors as it is within. The stucco houses that are becoming so popular offer excellent backgrounds for such adornment. I am convinced that fresco, which one might call the handwriting of the painter, is the great medium of decoration of today and of the future, just as it was of the Renaissance.

"Fresco teaches simplicity of expression. Just as, for example, the cobbler of old put his name or a picture of a shoe or some such thing in the fresh mortar on the outside of his little shop, so fresco has grown. Moreover, it is not an expensive medium. The artists of today who are interested in it lay stress on using local materials. I am inclined to think that, in possession of these simple necessities for the work, the United States is better off, than any country, even than Italy, and that it is as well supplied with colors.

"It will be interesting to watch the growth of this style of decoration. Eventually, I believe, it will mean the taking of apprentices, just as it did in the days of the Renaissance, when the young artists spent years learning to grind their colors, make their brushes and do all such things.

"Fresco is not only essentially simple, but also essentially noble. I do not believe that an artist could do an ignoble thing in fresco; if he should try to, the brush would drop from his hand, or else take him and lift him up."

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Galantine of Beef

One pound steak, ½ pound bacon or ham, 3 ounces breadcrumbs, 2 eggs, a little stock, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, ½ teaspoon mace, 1 teaspoon ground nutmeg. Put steak and bacon through the mincer. Add bread crumbs, salt, pepper, mace and nutmeg. Mix well together. Beat the eggs, add to the stock and into dry ingredients. Shape the mixture into a short, thick roll, tie in padding cloth and boil 3 hours. Then press between 2 plates, with a weight on them, till cold. Before serving, brush over with dissolved meat glaze.



MAZOLA

AYER BATTALION ON PRACTICE HIKE

Men of Three Hundred and
Third Regiment to Work Out
Military Problems—Officers'
Clubhouse to Be Dedicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—At an early hour this morning the first battalion of the three hundred and third regiment, composed largely of upper New York State recruits, left the camp for an all-day 12-mile practice hike. The escort wagons and other paraphernalia were taken along, and dry rations sufficient for one day's march. This is the first time that anything of this kind has been tried out in camp, and the men will work out difficult military problems which will include various tactics, counter attacks, and other maneuvers.

Twenty-seven more alternates arrived here today to fill vacancies in the various units. Nineteen came from communities in Connecticut, seven from Massachusetts and one from New York. They were met at the railroad station by noncommissioned officers, and escorted to the depot baggage.

All routine drills were canceled here today to allow the men to put the camp in a clean condition. The program for next week provides for two hours a week calisthenic drills for each unit and 10 hours of infantry drill for the infantry regiments, besides subcaliber rifle practice, bayonet drill, target practice on the newly constructed rifle range, outdoor hikes and indoor instructions in modern warfare.

Orders were issued by divisional headquarters today to the various commanders providing for a four-day furlough for 80 per cent of the men stationed here over the coming holiday. Unless orders are received from the War Department countermarching these orders, the soldiers will be given the morning of Dec. 22 to the following Wednesday. The 20 per cent required to be at camp over a holiday will consist of those having the most demerits as given in the merit system which is in operation here.

The newly completed officers' clubhouse will be dedicated on Saturday evening at which time a reception will be tendered Col. J. F. Preston, commanding officer of the three hundred and third regiment, and Brig.-Gen. F. D. Evans, in command of the one hundred and fifty second brigade. The clubhouse is built in the style of an Adirondack lodge, with rustic furnishings. Officers of other camp organizations will be invited to attend the affair.

A meeting of some 25 civic organizations working for the betterment of the camp surroundings is being held today at the Y. W. C. A. house in Ayer. The meeting will be presided over by Judge George C. Anderson of Ayer, and social problems will be discussed.

Plans have been completed for a series of division schools which are opening today in the cantonment in charge of Lieut.-Col. Edward Croft, assisted by Maj. Frank B. Edwards and Maj. William Kirby of the ammunition train, the latter being adjutant of the school. There will be opportunity for enlisted men to study along various lines, and if they have previously been expert in any trade, they can continue working in the same profession. The school has well equipped rooms at division headquarters, and the officers in charge are busy working up the courses, assigning the men, and arranging the curriculum of studies.

Two of these courses opened up today, a class for saddlers, and the equitation class for officers. A cobbling class will start on Monday, and when this is well established, it is hoped that there will be a great saving of shoe leather. Another class will be for horseholders, who will be located in the artillery section of the camp, and a class for stable sergeants directed by Major Edwards will be another feature of the school. The second course in withstanding gas attacks will be started on Monday. This is a six-day course which will be repeated from time to time for the benefit of the officers and enlisted men.

Maj. George M. Peck is in charge of a class for experts in use of automatic machine guns, and the men will be taught every detail of the English, French and American guns. They will be instructed in repairing the guns, and will familiarize themselves with their construction and use. Class instruction will also be given noncommissioned officers and men from the infantry regiments.

Word has been received here that Maj. Edward L. Canfield, construction quartermaster, who recently left for Camp Greene at Charlotte, N. C., is to be raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Prof. Richard Francis Nelligan of the State Agricultural School at Amherst, Mass., and a representative of the War Camp Training Committee, is conducting a census to determine the available athletic material in camp.

The "Soldiers' Own Theater" has closed its doors after several weeks of entertainment. Major Barlow, the manager, who advanced personal funds and who devoted much time to the management of the theater, said there was not sufficient heat to make the building comfortable at this season of the year.

Dr. Francis S. Caldwell of Milford, Mass., a private in Battery C of the three hundred and first artillery, has received his commission as a first lieutenant of reserves.

Aviators to Report
Twenty-Five Men of Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps in Service

About 25 privates first class, aviation section of the signal enlisted

serve corps, will report tomorrow to Maj. A. L. Sneed, commandant of the school of military aeronautics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, being ordered into active service. In addition to men from various sections of New England, there are the following from Boston and vicinity: John J. Briggs Jr., Brighton; Joseph C. Dawson, Lynn; Philip H. Downes, Brookline; Harold C. Gerrish, Cambridge; Chandler Gifford, Boston; Ernest A. Gloriosa, Dorchester; Gordon L. Groah, Revere; Reed E. Haslam, Westwood; Adolph A. Kuehl, Medford; Richard A. Magee, Somerville; Sterling A. Meusch, Lynn; Lewis P. Sanborn, East Saugus; Raymond A. Piper, Hopedale; Harold Hudson, Newburyport.

Col. Robert L. Howze, chief of staff at northeastern army headquarters, has received no official announcement of promotion to brigadier-general which has been reported.

First Lieut. Dwight I. Jacobs, a recent graduate of Plattsburg, was a visitor at northeastern headquarters, and secured his commission. Lieutenant Jacobs was a member of the engineering corps at Camp Devens which had in charge the laying out and arrangement of the cantonment.

Maj. J. M. Carlisle of the adjutant's office has been ordered to report for duty at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., and he will leave Boston shortly.

An order has come from the War Department to northeastern headquarters to the effect that all officers and enlisted men of the department are directed to exercise the greatest care that no military secrets may become public. Officers and men are urged to refrain from discussing in public, or mentioning in private letters, anything which might be of military value to the enemy. The publication of letters is regarded as equally objectionable, because very frequently these carry information harmless in itself, but seriously harmful when given publicly.

Commanding officers on transports are requested to take every precaution that no letters are left aboard ships by troops with the expectation they will reach the United States uncensored. The orders are signed by the adjutant general, H. G. Learnard.

British Mission Open Evenings

In order to give men every opportunity to enlist in the service, the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission at 44 Bromfield Street, will keep open each evening until 9:30 o'clock. Capt. Kenneth D. Marlatt, in charge of the work in Boston, has received a telegram from officials, urging him to secure as many recruits as possible between now and the first of the new year.

"The need for recruits was never so great as at the present time," said Captain Marlatt today, "and now that the Germans have started an offensive on the western front, it not only makes it necessary, but absolutely imperative, that our armies in the field be maintained at full strength."

Thus far this week the mission has enlisted nearly 100 men for overseas service.

Army Recruiting Station

A total of 1346 recruits secured during the first four days of the week is the record at the army recruiting station, Tremont Row, with 416 men enlisted as yesterday's quota. The men have all been sent to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., for training, and from there they will be assigned to various posts.

The navy recruiting station accepted 22 applicants yesterday out of nearly 100 men who were examined, and they will be forwarded to the naval training station at Newport, R. I. In the coast artillery and marine corps there were numerous accessions and many men were enlisted by the British Recruiting Mission and for the Polish army in France.

MANY YEOWOMEN ARE NOW AT WORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By enrolling women as well as men as yeomen the national reserve has gained more than 800 clerks, mainly stenographers and typists.

Of this number about 370 are on duty in various bureaus of the Navy Department at Washington, about 170 are serving in the Navy Yard, while 300 more are scattered throughout the country in the naval districts. A few of these women serving in Philadelphia have attained the rank of chief yeowomen for expert service.

The report from the Navy Department is that the work of the yeowomen has been highly satisfactory.

FARMERS WANT DISTILLERIES OPENED

OMAHA, Neb.—An appeal to the federal authorities to reopen distilleries closed under prohibition will be the result of the meeting of a representative group of Nebraska farmers to discuss the soft coal situation in Nebraska, says the World-Herald. Federal aid will also be sought in getting starch factories and other industries which use corn of an inferior grade to increase their outputs for the purpose of utilizing the vast amount of corn which otherwise may be lost.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLESLEY, Mass.—A relief entertainment for the aid of inhabitants of China around the Hwang Ho River will be held here tomorrow evening by the Wellesley, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New England Conservatory of Music and Harvard students from China. Chinese refreshments will be served, and the entertainment will be Chinese in its character. At a mass meeting of the students in the Barn yesterday a unanimous vote was cast to have war gardens in Wellesley next summer similar to those cared for in other women's colleges last year.

AMERICANIZATION OF IMMIGRANTS

Organization Necessary, Says
Miss Kellor, Immigration Ex-
pert, in Order to Make the
Work Wholly Practical

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Americanization, a problem which in the past has been left for a chosen few to handle, is now gaining more widely the attention of the general public and social, patriotic and musical associations, in addition to the Americanization committees and neighborhood houses which have been doing the bulk of the work in the past. The great problem, apparently, to be worked out is whether the best way to reach an immigrant is to teach him English first, or to Americanize him first and teach him English afterwards. Both ways have proved satisfactory to a certain extent.

On the other hand, to get the immigrant to a meeting of most any sort has been one of the greatest difficulties. Americanization workers have had to contend with what has proved to be the most satisfactory plan to gather foreigners together has been the use of music. This, it is explained, gives a softer touch to the meeting and dispels all feeling on the part of the immigrants that they are being exploited. In connection with this phase of Americanization work, the Brooklyn Music School Settlement has offered to furnish musicians for all meetings that need such work.

It is felt, however, by some of the leaders of Americanization work, that industrial Americanization is the best way in which to reach the immigrant. A demonstration of what may be done in this line of work is shown in a book recently published by D. E. Sticher & Co. of New York City. This book tells of the plan in operation by that company to further the efficiency of the workmen and also to educate them. All employees are paid full pay while studying. Each pupil is given three-quarters of an hour's training each day for 35 weeks in practical subjects. No worker is compelled to attend the classes, and consequently, the workers study more diligently and with greater enthusiasm. They do not like to be driven to do a work which is not congenial to them, or what they think is not congenial. But such work, when made coordinate with their entertainment and home life, is taken up with surprising eagerness.

Miss Frances A. Kellor, immigration expert, says that an Italian or any foreigner cannot be taught Americanization in his own tongue any more than an American can become an Italian by speaking English while attempting to learn to love Italy. It may be necessary, she says, to teach them the fundamentals of Americanization in their native tongue until they have learned enough English to understand you; then they are in a position to go deeper into the details of life in America as true American citizens.

When asked why the socialistic sentiment was so deep in the foreign population, Miss Kellor said, "Because the Socialists get in close contact with them and teach them their ideas, whereas the people who are Americans in every sense of the word do not reach them as they should be reached." She said an Americanization center establishes a central information office which the majority of immigrants are not able to reach except by paying carfare. The people, she says, forget that the poor foreigners of the East Side and other sections do not have carfare or even time to make a journey out of their immediate neighborhood. They forget that they have children, tenements, houses and many other things to attend to throughout the day that keep them at home most of the time. Probably the only time immigrants, at least those with large families, get out in the open air is when they go in search of food.

Miss Kellor believes that not even a thousand information bureaus for immigrants would be sufficient for the work in this city. She believes that every church, every political organization, society and other associations should be a place of refuge for those seeking information. How many times this has been exemplified in regard to draft exemptions would be impossible to count. "Every man and woman who is true American and who knows what true Americanism means should be willing and able to help the immigrant at all times."

"We have given the immigrant a job-stake," she says, "in America, but no home-stake. People learn to love America, not at the work bench, but at the hearth stone; not in the mill, but in the garden. We must, as part of Americanization, in every way help the immigrant to have a home-stake in America to defend and love. Industrial justice is the very essence of Americanization. All workmen must be treated alike and given a square deal. Immigrant women are being called from home and children to take the places of their drafted men in new and unaccustomed organized industry, and they must be protected and every guarantee of justice assured them."

"Not less important is equality before the law. All men and women must be given an opportunity to be heard and to receive fair treatment or Americanization will fail because it can find no response from the hearts of the men and women in whom an injustice reigns. The freedom and rights and duties and power of American democracy, to be real, must find themselves in these fundamental things in the daily lives of the people we would win for America."

"To make Americanization effective and practical we must organize it, and we propose to do this by having an Americanization committee in each neighborhood association and to have

Americanization service leaders in each assembly district, and captains in each election district, who will arrange and conduct meetings, give information and be of every possible service to the immigrants and who are sorely puzzled and beset by questions of employment, naturalization, draft, zone orders and other matters growing out of the war."

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS' EFFORT DEFEATED

Attempt to Force a Vote on
National Amendment Ahead
of Date Desired Beaten by
Massachusetts' Representative

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An effort by the anti-suffragists to force a vote on the woman suffrage amendment next Monday, ahead of the date when its advocates desire a test of sentiment among congressmen, was defeated in the House today by Representative Walsh, Massachusetts.

Election of the following officers in the National Woman Suffrage Association was assured when they were nominated without opposition in the steering committee.

President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York; first vice-president, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mass.; second vice-president, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York; third vice-president, Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Tennessee; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Raymond Brown, New York; fifth vice-president, Mrs. Helen Gardner, Washington, D. C.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, New York; recording secretary, Mrs. Harvey Wilson, New York.

There is a contest for treasurer between Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers of Connecticut and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Washington, D. C.

Eight directors are to be elected from among the following: Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, New York; Miss Esther Ogden, New York; Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, Arkansas; Mrs. Arthur Livermore, New York; Miss Harriet Bain, Wisconsin; Mrs. W. E. Barkley, Nebraska; Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, Kentucky; Miss Mary Safford, Florida; Miss Nonie B. Mahoney, Texas.

TWO AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIPS SUNK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The torpedoing of two Austrian battleships in the harbor of Trieste by Italian torpedo craft on the night of Dec. 9 is reported in a message received here by Commander C. Pfister of the Italian Navy, from Capt. L. Vannutelli, naval attaché of the Italian Embassy at Washington.

"After successfully crossing several obstructions and mine fields," the dispatch said, "the Italian torpedo craft entered the harbor of Trieste, where they fired four torpedoes against two Austrian men-of-war of the Monarch type. All the torpedoes reached their targets and exploded. Though the most intense artillery fire was concentrated against the attacking torpedo boats, and though even torpedoes were fired against them, all of our units returned safely and unhurt to their home bases."

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Hyman Gittes bought the three-story double brick apartment house at 112-114 Humboldt Avenue, corner of Harrison Street, Roxbury, owned by Samuel Smith. The property is assessed for \$26,500, and 3000 of that amount applies on the 5400 square feet of land.

Papers have been placed on record today in the sale of a frame dwelling, belonging to Joseph Estabrook, situated 5 Rozelle Street, Dorchester. There is a land area of 4500 square feet valued at \$1100, and the total assessment is \$4400. Jennie Zahlt is the new owner.

Warren F. Frazer has sold to Amasa E. Augusta, a frame residence property at 15 Parkman Street, taxed for \$3000. Of this amount \$1200 is carried on the 9997 square feet of land.

FRENCH AND BELGIAN RELIEF

Announcement today is made that 262 articles of clothing were recently sent through Mrs. Norwood P. Halliwell, one of the vice-presidents of the Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party, to the American Friends War Victims Relief Committee, for French and Belgian women and children. The committee has been working for three years relieving people in the affected areas of the Marne and Meuse, rebuilding homes, establishing schools, etc. The Woman's Peace Party announces that during the last year it sent more than 1000 articles of clothing. To carry on this work money is being raised by the sale of books and flowers at headquarters, 421 Boylston Street.

TELEPHONE HEARING NOTICE

All the principal hotels in Massachusetts were notified today by the public service commission that next Thursday a hearing will be held on their right to retail telephone service in the pay stations at a higher rate than that established by the board. The notices sent out today were to the managers of more than 50 hotels, including all the prominent houses in Boston and the leading ones in every city in the State. Notice was also sent to the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Travelers Association.

DAM TO FURNISH POWER

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Installation of waterpower facilities at the government dam on the Mississippi River would result in an annual saving of \$350,000, members of the municipal electric corporation declared, according to the Minneapolis Times, and arrangements are being made to begin the installing immediately.

DETROIT TRANSIT PLAN SUBMITTED

Solution Proposed Is Joint Con-
trol and Ownership of All
Lines by City and Existing
Company—Subway Is Urged

DETROIT, Mich.—Subway and elevated rapid transit, which with the existing surface lines would form a unified single fare, free transfer system, owned jointly by the city and a private corporation, to cost upon its completion in 1950, \$156,134,000, is recommended in a report filed with the street railway commission by Barclay, Parsons & Klapp, consulting engineers, says The Free Press.

Immediate negotiation with Detroit United Railway toward the formation of a company to take over the surface lines and to enter into partnership with the city for the operation of the combined underground, overhead and surface system, is urged.

Actual work on the Woodward Avenue rapid transit line, which would be a subway from Atwater Street to Grand Boulevard, and an "L" from there to Manchester Avenue, should be begun at the end of the war, the report recommends. It is assumed the Woodward line would be in operation by 1922.

Existing lines of the D. U. R. are valued at \$30,000,000 by the engineers, this sum being included in the estimated outlay of \$156,134,000 for the completed system.

Of this sum \$68,050,000 would have been expended for construction of the rapid transit lines, and \$88,084,000 for taking over the surface lines, extending them, and for equipment for both surface and rapid transit lines.

By the system of financing proposed in the report, the city would be enabled to purchase the complete system, free of indebtedness, in 1950, for \$75,424,000.

"Or by about 1970," it is added, "the property would revert to the city without cost."

The company's share of the profits would be limited to 8 per cent, while the city's return from its share of the profits and from bonds could range from 6.75 per cent to 20.90 per cent.

The company would be guaranteed a minimum yearly return of 6.94 per cent. Up to its maximum of 8 per cent, the surplus, after sinking, depreciation and interest funds had been paid, would be divided equally between the city and the company.

The city would receive 8 per cent, the company would get all the remaining surplus. Deducting estimated earnings of the city between 1922 and 1950, the report fixes the actual outlay of the city at the latter date, at \$48,833,000. The company, in 1950, would have outstanding \$64,637,000.

In 1930, the city and company jointly having expended \$78,882,000, the city could take over the entire property, in so far as it was completed, for \$65,561,000. In 1940, the system representing an investment of \$114,558,000 by city and company, could be purchased by the city for \$71,750,000. The city, under the engineers' recommendation, would finance, construct and own the rapid transit structures, while the company would finance and construct all needed extensions to the existing surface lines.

The entire system, subway, elevated and surface lines, would be operated by the company "under a terminable license, and subject to supervision as to financing and service rendered, by the street railway commission."

Subways, it is set forth, should be constructed only in congested sections, the rapid transit lines through the outlying parts of the city being carried over elevated structures, built on private rights-of-way, or on one-column structures in the middle of the street, where the street is wide enough.

The engineers emphasize the importance of losing no time, if construction is to be initiated as soon as the war ends, urging that "negotiations be commenced with the D. U. R." toward its lines being taken over by a company which will enter into partnership with the city to construct and operate the proposed unified system.

Such a partnership is asserted by the engineers to be the only feasible plan. They eliminate all others. "An independent, competitive rapid transit system," the report states, "will not offer a satisfactory traffic solution, nor can it be financed successfully as a self-supporting enterprise by either the city or the company."

"The financing of a unified system by private capital without the city's financial cooperation is not considered practical, nor can such a unified system be financed by the city alone, under existing charter limitations to the permissible amount of the bond issue."

"The best service for the public at the lowest cost can be supplied by a unified system of surface and rapid transit lines, operated jointly, with transfers and connections so arranged that, for a single fare and free transfers, passengers may conveniently utilize both types of transportation."

"In other cities cooperation and partnership between the city and the company has been secured and tried. Commission control of transportation systems has been developed to a point where the weaknesses and defects of existing regulatory systems have been recognized, so that it is considered possible to now devise a commission control, which will secure good service and a fair share of the return to the city from the operation of the system."

FIJI INDIANS PETITION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
SUVA, Fiji—About 1500 Indians met at Naduruloulou recently to wait on A. B. Edwards, District Commis-

sioner of Rewa, to present a petition which, according to their claim, would tend to improve the conditions of the Indians not only in the Rewa district but in all parts of Fiji. The dearth of necessary commodities was their most urgent grievance, but other matters such as education, cooperative credit societies and facilities for the payment of government dues were also included. The petition was read in Hindustani and interpreted.

SCHOOLS TO OBSERVE STATE'S CENTENARY

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The public schools of Missouri will celebrate, on Jan. 8, 1918, the initial steps in the admission of Missouri to statehood, according to William R. Painter, chairman of the Missouri State Centennial Committee of One Thousand, and Uel W. Lampkin, state superintendent of public schools, who are arranging for these celebrations, says a Jefferson City dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. These will be the first of a series of state celebrations to be held in commemoration of the admission of Missouri to the Union, Aug. 10, 1821. Upon that date the Centennial Committee, Mr. Painter said, has arranged to hold a patriotic meeting at St. Charles. Other celebrations have been planned for St. Louis, Kansas City, Sedalia, during State Fair week, Jefferson City and Columbia.

On Jan. 8, 1818, Mr. Painter said, the petition asking that Missouri be admitted to the Union was presented in Congress, but it was not until three years later that the State actually was admitted.

DALLAS SEEKING AIR MAIL ROUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Tex.—The Dallas Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers Association have taken up the matter of having the first aerial mail delivery route established in the United States between Ft. Worth and Dallas, and the matter has been placed before Postmaster-General Burleson at Washington.

It is pointed out that at Ft. Worth there are the army aviation training camps, and that at Dallas army flyers are also being trained. Daily flights are now made between Dallas and Ft. Worth by the army men in training at the two camps, and it is claimed that these men could carry mail without additional cost and with little inconvenience. Dallas and Ft. Worth are but 32 miles apart, and the flight between the two cities can be made easily in less than half an hour.

FLORIDA DRAINAGE CANAL COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—A drainage canal across Pinellas Peninsula from Boca Ceiga Bay to Old Tampa Bay has just been completed, and boats of light draught may now pass through. The digging of this canal places St. Petersburg, one of the most popular of the Florida tourist resorts, on an island. The canal has a depth of four feet at high tide, and is to drain a large tract of land in this county. Small lateral ditches have been cut, and an immense lot of land has been reclaimed.

SAN ANTONIO CAMP MAY BE PERMANENT

DALLAS, Tex.—Official orders from Washington are interpreted at headquarters of the Nineteenth Division to mean that Camp Travis is to be a permanent military institution, says a dispatch from San Antonio to the Dallas News. The message from the War Department instructed the commander of the camp to keep the records of the camp headquarters separate from those of military units stationed here "in view of the permanent character of the divisional cantonments and their probable future use by organizations other than those now occupying them."

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE DRIVE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Several thousand Anti-Saloon League members and others gathered yesterday at the east front of the Capitol to present memorials to Congress for a national prohibition amendment.

Plans are organized, it is said, for a national drive on Congress before the amendment comes up for vote on Dec. 17.



CHRISTMAS

A beautiful piece of jewelry is always acceptable. We have bar pins and brooches of sapphire, tourmaline, amethyst, pearls, diamonds and onyx, set in platinum or gold; bangles and bracelets; and men's waistcoat sets; also many lovely articles in the new green gold.

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DAILY SCHOOLS FOR RELIGIOUS TEACHING

Interdenominational Committee in New York City Is Working at Problem of Providing Children Nonsectarian Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The problem of providing week-day religious instruction outside the schools for public school children is being worked out in this city by the Interdenominational Committee on Week-Day Religious Instruction in a manner which, according to leaders of that committee, makes proselyting among the children impossible, and acts constantly in accordance with the United States thought of separating the state and church.

Protestants, Jews and Roman Catholics are cooperating in the establishment of week-day schools for religious instruction in different parts of the city. These schools, attended by about 60,000 Jewish, 10,000 Roman Catholic and 3000 Protestant children, are conducted in order to provide:

Ways by which all school programs can be taken advantage of without infringing upon the sectarian neutrality of the public schools; ways by which individual churches can organize their educational work so as to include week-day religious instruction; ways by which churches of several denominations can cooperate in the management of a community school; and ways by which religious instruction can ultimately be provided on week-days for all children of any community.

To guard against proselyting by any sect, the committee maintains a special board consisting of a Protestant, a Jew and a Roman Catholic, and this board receives all complaints of such attempts to take advantage of the committee, and they are dealt with summarily.

"We do not wish to have any proselyting whatever in our work," said Miss Dora W. Davis, assistant secretary of the organization, to a representative of this bureau, "and since the formation of the committee two years ago we have avoided any such methods, and we will continue to do so. Our work is interdenominational and nonsectarian."

Miss Davis said further that the religious instruction made possible through the efforts of the committee did not depend upon the so-called Gary schools for its continuance as none of the week-day religious instruction classes drew its pupils from these schools. All of them came from part-time and the Ettinger-plan schools, she added; the inference being that whether or not the new Tammany administration abolishes the so-called Gary school the work of the interdenominational committee would not be hampered.

The committee recently held a mass meeting which adopted a resolution pledging support for the work.

The presiding officer at the meeting was the Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church and chairman of the committee. The Rev. Ignatius Smith of the Paulist Fathers, speaking for Cardinal Farley of the Roman Catholic Church, explained why that church considered "lopsided" any system which did not take into consideration the "rights of God and the obligations of the individual, and of society, in every phase of its activity, toward its Master and Judge."

One of the motives, but not the only motive, why the Roman Catholic Church has made such sacrifices for the instruction of its children in religious matters, said Father Smith, was the preservation and extension of the church.

"Another motive is our desire to carry our institution into the future," he continued, "not arbitrarily, we hope, because we think it is our solemn commission to teach all nations, and to carry on the mission of mercy until the end of time."

Father Smith said further that he stood behind President Wilson in making the world safe for democracy, but that after that was done it might be necessary to make democracy safe for the world. And one of the ways to accomplish this, he urged, was to instill obedience into the thoughts of the children, and religious instruction was necessary for the perpetuation of American institutions, because through it, as through nothing else, people could be taught obedience to law.

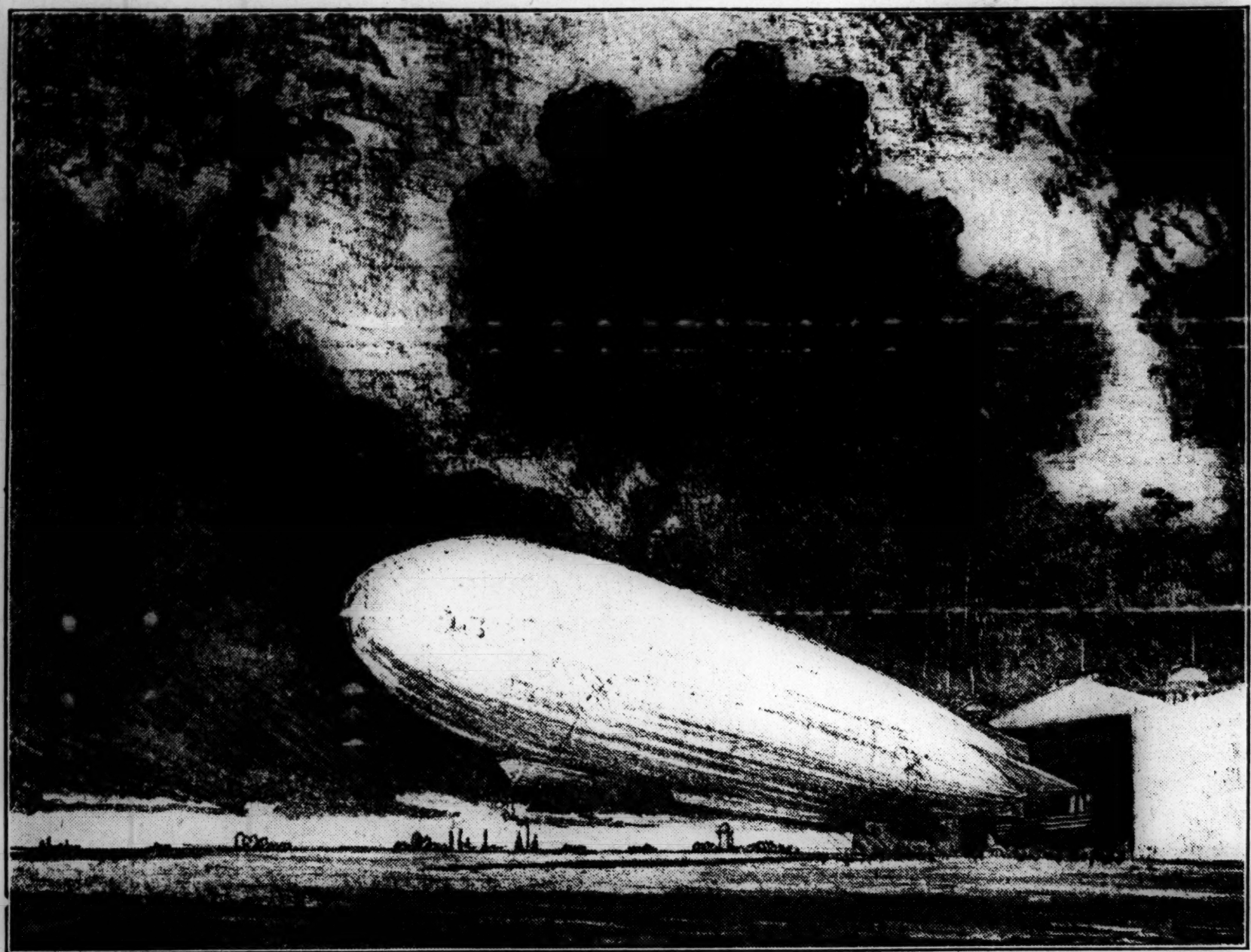
Dr. John H. Finlay, State Commissioner of Education, said that the initial difficulty in the way of promoting week-day religious instruction for public school children was the probability of that work being misunderstood.

"The churches," said Dr. Finlay, "must find a way of cooperation in this problem. Children must not be assayed by creeds or grades, but they must be brought together in the study of the essential elements of democracy which every child must have."

Dr. George Albert Coe of the Union Theological Seminary pointed out six outstanding conditions for a successful solution of the problem. All must untidily and wholeheartedly accept the limitations of the United States political doctrine of the complete separation of church from the taxing power, he declared.

"Let us have no sympathy," said Dr. Coe, "with regret that we cannot use the authority of the State to accomplish religious needs. Let us take this separation as our great liberation, as our great opportunity, the first opportunity that religion has had in all its history to express itself fully, unqualifiedly, in its own spirit, and on its own ground."

Dr. Coe thought the State should be asked to conduct its schools that the betterment of human life, and not



"Zeppelin Going Out," by Joseph Pennell

TECH TO ENTERTAIN SOCIETIES AT DINNER

On Tuesday and Wednesday of next week the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to entertain the Society of Printers and the Boston Society of Civil Engineers. The Society of Printers, a Boston organization which is viewing printing from the aesthetic side rather than the commercial, will assemble in the central building at 3:30 p. m. on Tuesday. Here a brief outline of the laboratories will be given to the company by John Ritchie Jr., following which the printers will go about the buildings to see what has been described. At 6:30 there will be a dinner in the faculty dining room at the Walker Memorial, following which will be the more formal exercises including addresses by Prof. C. F. Park, Prof. W. A. Johnston and Prof. Ralph Adams Cram.

The meeting of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers will be in the evening of Dec. 19. The members will assemble in Building 2 in the old cafeteria for a dinner and later will gather in Smith Hall, under the dome, for the addresses of the evening. The principal one will be by Charles T. Main '76, whose topic will be the "Foundations of the New Technology Buildings." Mr. Main, who has just been elected president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, was the consulting engineer with reference to these foundations. President MacLaurin is expected to be present. After the meeting the engineers will have the opportunity to visit the laboratories.

B. U. COMMENCEMENT TWO WEEKS EARLIER

Commencement at Boston University will be held two weeks earlier than usual this year in order to give the students an opportunity to enter government service as soon as possible, according to a vote of the board of trustees of the university, yesterday. Under the new arrangement the baccalaureate sermon will be preached on May 19 and degrees will be conferred on May 20. George S. Smith, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Henry A. Wyman, a Boston lawyer, were elected to the board of trustees.

The budget for the current year was fixed at \$432,401 and passed. This is three times as large a budget as that six years ago. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, reported that there probably will be a deficiency reported since the adoption of the pay-as-you-go policy five years ago. The trustees believe that the policy should be continued even during the war, that the resources of the university must be preserved in order to keep the institution open and going at its full tide of power and efficiency during the war, and for the still greater need of a vigorous forward-looking program of educational service in the days following the war. The trustees announced that the sum of \$27,086 has been raised to apply on this probable deficiency, leaving \$19,643 yet to be secured.

LIBERAL EDITORS AND UNION GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Eighteen of the leading newspapermen of Canada, all editors of Liberal papers, which until the advent of the recently formed Unionist Government were naturally supporters of their leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, have addressed a strongly worded cable to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian

corps in France and to General Turner, commander of the Canadian troops in England, urging upon the soldiers the righteous claims of the Unionist Government.

The cable reads as follows: "In the midst of a parliamentary election in which the interests of Canada's soldiers are the supreme concern, and in which they are rightly taking part, the undersigned editors of Canadian Liberal newspapers, who are supporting the tenets of Union Government, desire to express to you and through you to the members of the Dominion's overseas forces the assurance:

"1. That in their opinion the present Union Government is formed primarily for the purpose of securing support for the troops in the field.

"2. That the new Government includes or has the support of practically all the Liberal leaders, and has the support of all the Liberal premiers in the Dominion except in Quebec, and;

"3. That it can be relied upon to deal with conditions in Canada and abroad which have been subjected to criticism in the past."

This is signed, amongst others, by Stewart Lyon, editor of the Toronto Globe, who for a year was in the trenches as representative of the Canadian daily newspapers; by J. E. Atkinson, editor of the Toronto Star, one of the strongest supporters of the Unionist Government amongst the Liberal editors, and John W. Dufoe, the editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, and who probably had more to do with defeating the machinations of the so-called win-the-war convention held last summer in Winnipeg, than any man in Canada.

BIG FOUR TRACKS IN DAYTON TO BE MOVED

DAYTON, O.—Workmen are engaged on the removal of the tracks of the Columbus division of the Ohio Electric Railway Company, preparatory to the construction of the dam by the Miami conservancy district near the village of Osborn, reports the News. These tracks will be removed to the south an average of about 500 feet. They will be affected for a distance of approximately a mile, beginning just east of Harshmanville. While the present plans contemplate the removal of the Big Four railway tracks this work will not be begun until spring. The steam railway tracks will occupy the bed, over which now is operated the Ohio Electric Railway Company's cars.

PACIFISTS TO BE REPORTED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—It is the intention of the faculty and student body of Wisconsin University to form an organization that will combat pacifist propaganda wherever it may be found in the university, says a Madison dispatch to the Milwaukee Journal. The student council will have a controlling committee with all student members ready to report any speech, action or pacifist doctrine that may be promulgated by students or members of the faculty.

A Breath from the North Woods. PINE INCENSE

Typical of the Yuletide spirit is the aroma of PINE INCENSE. With the lighted Christmas tapers enjoy the delightful forest-fragrance of this, the only American incense.

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GREETINGS ARE SENT TO JEWS

Armenian Association of London Congratulates Them on Palestine Home Prospect

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The provisional Zionist committee announces that Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court has received a letter of congratulation from the Armenian United Association of London on the British declaration in favor of the establishment of a national Jewish home in Palestine, to which the Cabinet promises that "His Majesty's Government will exert its best endeavors."

The letter is as follows:

"London, S. W.
"Nov. 12, 1917.
"Hon. Judge Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, Washington, U. S. A., Dear Sir: I am directed by the General Council of the Armenian United Association of London to forward to your honor copy of the resolution adopted at their meeting, held on the 10th November, 1917, which I beg to hand you herewith. Yours obediently,
"M. K. GUDENIAN
"Hon. Secretary.

The Council of the Armenian United Association of London having read in the press that the British Government had now formally expressed its sympathy with the project for the reconstitution of Palestine as the national home of the Jewish people, at their meeting, held on Nov. 10, 1917, at the offices of the association.

"Resolved: To record their unalloyed gratification and to convey their cordial congratulations and sincere and neighborly greetings to the president, Dr. Charles Weitzman, the committee and members of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain, and through them to all other Zionist leaders and Zionist organizations and especially those in the United States, Russia, France, Italy, Poland, and Rumania, upon the recognition of Jewish nationality and their righteous and inalienable claim to the historic soil and country of their ancestry."

"Resolved, further, to request the honorary secretary to send copies of this resolution to chief Rabbi, Dr. Weitzman, to Lord Rothschild, to Baron Edmond de Rothschild, to Mr. Nahum Sokolow, to Dr. Tschlenow of Moscow, to Judge Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, and to the press."

Future of Palestine

Autonomous Government Regarded as Probable, With Turks Excluded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is understood in diplomatic circles that as soon as the occupation of Palestine is completed by the British forces a military governor will be appointed—a man who will meet the approval of all the entente powers, the United States included. The entente policy respecting Palestine is not different, it is pointed out, from that respecting all nations, small and large, frequently referred to both in London and Washington. That is to say, Palestine shall have opportunity to work out its future and government itself. An autonomous form of government is considered probable, the intention of the entente powers being that there shall be no interference by the Turks with it.

While the State Department has no official news from the Near East, and no opportunity to get it, the opinion at the department is that the next objective of the British forces will be Damascus. When Damascus is occupied, it is viewed here, the Turks in Beirut will be trapped.

BOMB ON NORWEGIAN STEAMER

AN ATLANTIC PORT.—The report that a bomb was found in the shaft alley of the Norwegian steamer Bergsdalen, which sailed last week for a foreign port, has been verified, it is said, by a letter received from the ship. The letter stated that the machine was discovered by the chief engineer.

GEN. NEWBURN AND THE FARMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—General Newburn, Minister of Militia, speaking of the need for greater food production in Canada, says: "Farmer's sons who are honestly engaged in the production of food will be exempt from military service, and if I continue to be Minister of Militia I will give you my word that if any farmers' sons who are honestly engaged in farm work and in the production of foodstuffs are not exempted by the tribunals, and are called up for military service I will have them honorably discharged from the Canadian expeditionary force, provided they go back to the farm, because it is very important that we should increase our production of foodstuffs."

MIXED LOAF OFFERED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A 15 cent loaf of bread, half rye and half wheat, weighing 32 ounces has been put on sale by 40 members of the Master Bakers Association, says the Milwaukee Journal. This bread will be baked daily in pans, will be unwrapped and will be sold over the counter by these bakers at this price as long as the cost of rye flour does not advance materially.

COOPERATION BY NEGRO RACE URGED

Principal Moton of Tuskegee Institute Advises Patriotic Employment of Opportunities Enjoyed by Members of Race

PORTSMOUTH, Va.—"It is the duty of the Negro Organization Society to use every possible means to see that the Negro not only has his chance, but that, having it, he makes use of it in the wisest possible way for the good of his race and his country."

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, who is the society's honorary president, so declared at the closing session of the fifth annual meeting of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia.

For the first time, the society and the Negro State Teachers Association of Virginia met at the same place and time, "because so many of the same individuals," to quote D. G. Jacox, "are interested in both organizations and each organization is in part trying to better the schools and conditions for the Negroes."

Officers of the Negro Organization Society elected for the coming year include Robert R. Moton, honorary president; Allen W. Washington, president; John M. Gandy, executive secretary; W. T. B. Williams, treasurer; E. A. Long, recording secretary; George W. Blount, corresponding secretary; T. C. Erwin and T. C. Walker, field agents, and the following vice-presidents: E. L. Downing, Mrs. Ora B. Stokes, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, W. E. Robinson, Mrs. Ida N. Paey, R. E. Clay, R. C. Yancy, A. T. Shirley, G. E. Read, W. H. Salley, M. E. Davis, J. M. Jeffers and W. M. Reid.

The program included reports from school leagues, clubs for boys and girls, men and women; addresses by white friends; timely talks on "Negro Music" by Mrs. W. T. B. Williams; "Education and Farming," by John B. Pierce; "World War and the Negro," by W. T. B. Williams; "Aim and Spirit of the Negro Organization Society," by Messrs. J. M. Gandy, T. C. Erwin and A. A. Graham, and "Getting to Be Fit," by Dr. James H. Dillard.

The committee on resolutions recommended that the society continue its efforts to unify the race along the lines of education, home building and agriculture; that special emphasis be placed on making farm life more attractive; that all the colored people of Virginia participate in the buying of Government bonds and stamps; that high schools be provided for colored youth; that the rigors of segregation and jim-crow laws be reduced.

NO NEWS-PRINT PAPER FOR VENEZUELA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The unfriendly attitude of the Government of Venezuela toward this nation and our allies, as shown by the recent suppression of all newspapers printed in that country except those pro-German papers now engaged in a campaign to discredit and damage our commercial interests, prompts us to refuse licenses to export paper to Venezuela," writes C. A. Richards, director of the Bureau of Exports, in replying to a letter from the Merchants Association, which recently wrote to the War Trade Board regarding a pending application to the board for leave to export newsprint paper to Venezuela.

The letter further states: "We appreciate fully the desire of your very useful association to promote and foster the export trade of our country, and while the policy of this board is to be fair to all exporters, yet we cannot permit news-print paper to go to any unfriendly nation to be used for the purpose of vilification and to damage our commercial interests in Venezuela or other, adjacent South American countries."

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SOMETHING FROM ROSENTHAL'S
Furs for Christmas Gifts

For the pre-holiday period we are drawing particular attention to the great showing of dependable furs offered here at honest prices. A selection of one would surely make an appreciated gift.

Ask to see our Christmas Special in a natural Muskrat coat, at only \$68.00. An extraordinary value.

WE ALSO SHOW AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF

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Hudson Seal, Mole, Hudson Seal, Mole, Jap Mink, Kolinsky and Ermine.
Muskrat, Nutria, Mole and Eastern Mink.
Fur Sets Fox, Black Lynx and Marten.
Sable, Kolinsky, Jap Mink.
Purchases made now will be held until Christmas.
COME IN AND LOOK AT THEM TODAY

ARCHAEOLOGISTS TO HOLD MEETING

Boston Society, the Parent of the Institute of America, Which Now Has About 3000 Members, to Convene on Saturday

The annual meeting of the Boston Society of the Archaeological Institute of America is to be held on Saturday at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in Newbury Street, Boston. Although the European war has halted much of the work of exploration that was carried on in former years, interest in archaeology continues in academic circles and with many persons who find in the study of art and history pleasure and instruction. The Boston society is especially noteworthy as the parent one of the many societies now coordinated in the Archaeological Institute of America.

Founded in 1829, in Boston, the institute has now about 3000 members, in American and Canadian cities, who meet in their local societies. The institute holds a national meeting once a year at which addresses are made and papers are read by men of high reputation as scholars and teachers. Last year's annual meeting of the institute was held at Washington University, St. Louis, Dec. 28, 29 and 30, 1916, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Philological Association and the College Art Association of America. This year's meeting will be held at Philadelphia, late in December.

The American Journal of Archaeology, issued quarterly, is the official publication of the Archaeological Institute; its editor-in-chief is Dr. James Morton Paton. It contains papers on subjects in American, Christian, classical and oriental archaeological fields, and also the papers of the American School of Classical Study at Athens.

Following the creation of the institute in Boston, three important schools for archaeological study have been created by the national society. The American School of Classical Study at Athens, the first of these, was founded in 1881; it is supported in a great measure by the cooperation of leading American universities and colleges.

The American School of Oriental Research, in Jerusalem, founded in 1900, is affiliated with the Archaeological Institute of America and is supported by American universities and theological seminaries. Its papers have to do with geography, archaeology and the history of Syria and the Semitic languages.

The School of American Archaeology, at Santa Fe, N. M., founded in 1907, by the Archaeological Institute of America, conducts researches in the American field, directs expeditions of the branch societies and affords opportunities for field work and training to students of archaeology and ethnology. The school sends out expeditions for the excavation of ancient American ruins. A particular discovery of interest in American archaeology this year has been of an ancient pueblo in northeastern Arizona, by an expedition from the University of Arizona, which it is presumed will shed much light on the early history of the Hopis. The pueblo is probably one of the famed "seven cities of Cibola," long sought by Spanish adventurers, and captured by Coronado in 1540 with disappointing results to that seeker for gold.

A summer field session of the School of American Archaeology is held in the southwestern part of the United States each year. Investigations of much value are made also in Central America. With conditions in Europe disturbed as they are by war, the opportunities for archaeological research in America are especially noteworthy this year, and the Southwest Society of the Archaeological Institute has more members than any other of the societies in the institute.

The American School of Classical Studies, established in Rome in 1895, was also a creation of the Archaeological Institute. This passed from the control of the institute when it was amalgamated with the American Academy in Rome, but is to be associated with it again in advisory direction.

Presidents of the Archaeological Institute since its foundation have been Charles Eliot Norton, Seth Low, John Williams White, Thomas D. Seymour, F. W. Kelsey and H. L. Wilson. The present president is F. W. Shipley, professor of Latin in Washington University, St. Louis; the secretary, whose office is in Washington, D. C., is Mitchell Carroll, professor of archaeology and the history of art in George Washington University. Prof. William Penwick Harris, of Harvard, is president of the Boston society of the institute.

SHEEP RAISING IN MAINE PROGRESSING

NEWPORT, Me.—Sheep raising is making great progress in Maine, according to W. B. Kendall of Bowdoinham, who told a large audience at the state fair, that Maine is now supplying more pure blood stock than any other state in New England. "The sheep business is on the boom," he said. "It is coming back, and coming back in Maine as never before." Six sheep, according to Mr. Kendall, are equal to one cow in value for the farmer. He predicted that within the next ten years many Maine women will engage in sheep raising and that they will be sure to make a success of the business. The sheep is especially adapted to the climate and conditions in Maine, according to Mr. Kendall.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Marceau

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell

Massachusetts equal suffragist who is taking part in national movement in United States for Anthony amendment to Constitution

UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING

Camps and Cantonments All Over Country Preparing Thousands of Men for Service

Throughout the United States, thousands of men are in training for service, and to provide for their instruction, national guard training camps, where the housing under canvas is but temporary, and permanent national army cantonments, have sprung up during the last few months. With astonishing rapidity these great military posts have been constructed, and in almost a night immense buildings have transformed some isolated camp site into a veritable city of streets, barracks, and other structures necessary in carrying out the great mobilization plans of the United States Government.

As a result of the great preparedness movement, 32 training camps and cantonments are now in operation in different sections of the country, 16 camps where the national guard troops are mobilized, and an equal number of cantonments to which recruits for the new national army are constantly being sent.

In a military sense, a camp is a collection of tents in which troops are only temporarily housed, while in contrast, a cantonment is a permanent mobilization center with wooden barracks and buildings. In these cantonments as at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for instance, regular sewage and water systems are laid out, streets are built, lighting plants established, and other fixtures facilitate the work of training the men in the quickest possible time.

In nearly all the cantonments of the country, the same general arrangement and design has been carried out. While the areas of these cantonments vary, the buildings are uniform, and most of them are built to accommodate about the same number of soldiers. In addition to the buildings themselves, parade and training grounds are laid out, also firing ranges, entrenchments, and other requirements necessary in effective military training.

The greater part of the cantonments are situated east of the Mississippi River in the section of the country where the population is the most dense. Such mobilization points are: Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.; Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.; Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.; Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.; Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.; Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. Other cantonments are Camp Travis at San Antonio, Tex.; Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; Camp Funston, Ft. Riley, Kan.; Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.; and Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

The last-named camp is one of the largest in the country, men from Alaska, Idaho, California, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming being sent there, and comprising division ninety-one of the national army. It had the distinction of being the first camp in the country to complete its draft quota.

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., to which recruits for the seventy-sixth division are sent, is a typical army cantonment. It is two miles in length, extending into several towns adjoining Ayer, and its width is a mile and a half. The total area of land acquired by the Government is approximately 10,000 acres. More than 20 miles of roads have already been constructed, two miles of railroad track has been laid and heating, sewage and water sys-

tems have been perfected, the latter with a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons a day. The camp is designed to accommodate 43,000 men, and while the preliminary constructive work was in progress nearly 10,000 workmen were employed. Recruits sent to Camp Devens come from the six New England states and from a portion of northern New York.

There are 16 national guard camps in 10 States. They are situated as follows: Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.; Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.; Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.; Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.; Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.; Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.; Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex.; Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Camp Doniphan, Ft. Sill, Okla.; Camp Cody, Deming, N. M.; Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal.

Linda Vista, Cal., has the only national guard training camp in the State, being almost the only camp along the Pacific Coast. To this camp men from Arizona, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico are sent. It has an ideal location, and many thousand men are in training there.

At some of the camps aviation and balloon schools are established, and at Hattiesburg, Miss., there is an Army Training School for Officers.

Both camps and cantonments have received their names from distinguished military leaders in either the Indian or Civil Wars, and many of these officers were noted for their bravery and courage.

In all of these camps the Y. M. C. A. huts are carrying on their work, having the approval and consent of the Government. Outside the camp domains there are many other agencies which are doing welfare work in a successful and creditable manner.

HOTEL CLOSING RULE TO BE ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Police Commissioner Woods has started a campaign in this city to make restaurant proprietors close their places of business at 1 o'clock every morning in accordance with the rule providing that for the duration of the war serving of liquors, or food must stop at that hour. Patrons already served will be allowed half an hour in which to consume the food already served. Recently 10 warrants and nine summonses have been issued against waiters and proprietors charging them with violation of the rule.

Instructions have been issued by Copeland Townsend, proprietor of the Hotel Majestic, forbidding his waiters to serve liquor to officers or men of the allied forces. Mr. Townsend says he has the sanction of officials in Washington and that he believes other New York hotels will adopt the same course at once.

BELGIANS GRATEFUL FOR CLOTHING GIFT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A cable dispatch to the Commission for Relief in Belgium says the people of the sections of that country occupied by the Germans will be glad to have the civilian clothing offered by America's first national army soldiers to keep the Belgians warm this winter.

"Conditions in Belgium will be very severe this winter," says the dispatch, "and advice from the inside indicate that the people rejoice at the prospect of receiving the clothing, which is now being collected through the American army camps and cantonments."

SUFFRAGE SUCCESS SEEN BY LEADER

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell Says Prospects of Anthony Amendment Passing Congress This Year Are Bright

"Passage of the federal amendment for equal suffrage," promptly replied Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, a leader in the world movement for the enfranchisement of women, to the question, "What do you most want of the present Congress?" put to her by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at her home in Dorchester, just before she left for Washington.

"The prospects are bright for its going through," she went on. "Now that 20 states have granted suffrage to women, the question has become a large one in Congress, and it has a strong representation there for, generally speaking, all the 20 states are in favor of it and will vote for it. New York alone has 43 congressmen. All the national parties, Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and Socialist have committed themselves to woman suffrage. The political situation is such, I think, that we are pretty sure to have the amendment passed by Congress soon and submitted to the states."

"The Democrats won the last election only because the West stood with the South and they know that if they are to continue in power they must hold the West. If they oppose woman suffrage or fail to support it they may lose some of the western states. On the other hand, the Republicans know that if the war ends in victory with the Democrats in power that party will have a prestige and if the Republicans wish to go back into power at any time it will be well for them to have somebody grateful to them."

"In addition," Miss Blackwell went on, "I think it is time that this question should be removed from national politics and the women have been doing such universally good work in connection with the war, taking responsibility so well, and being turned to by the Government for aid in various directions, that there has been a great change in Congress on the suffrage question."

"The amendment is sometimes called the Susan B. Anthony amendment," Miss Blackwell explained, "but others besides Miss Anthony worked for it. The amendment says that neither the United States nor any State shall deny any citizen from suffrage on account of sex. The Government has been asked for a great many years to submit this amendment but only within the last few years has it become of great importance in Congress. For a long time it was regarded as merely an academic question, but during the last few years the number of suffrage states has increased to such an extent woman suffrage is now in the forefront of congressional affairs."

"For about 20 years the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives refused to report either for or against the measure. It was reported a year or two ago, and in the last Congress was given a majority of one vote in the Senate and received a large minority vote in the House. This year we made a successful fight to have a Committee on Suffrage appointed for the House of Representatives. We have had a Committee on Suffrage in the Senate for some time."

"We hope this new Congress will pass the amendment, but it will take a two-thirds vote in each house. Then it must be submitted to the legislature of each state and ratified by three-fourths, or 36 of them before it can become a law."

Important among the reasons for granting suffrage by federal act, rather than by state legislation, Miss Blackwell gave as the difficulty under which some states must labor in securing an amendment to their state constitutions. Indiana has never succeeded in passing an amendment. Such a measure must receive not only a majority of all the votes cast, but of all the electors of the State, before it can become a law. Other states have almost equally severe regulations. In Vermont the Legislature can submit an amendment only once in 10 years. In New Mexico an amendment to become effective must receive a two-thirds vote in the Legislature and a two-thirds vote in each county. The federal amendment is therefore the quickest and easiest way to secure suffrage to women, Miss Blackwell points out, and all suffrage countries have granted suffrage to women through national enactment.

ANTI-DRAFT LAWYER REBUKED IN COURT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chief Justice White administered a sharp rebuke to J. Gordon Jones, a lawyer here who attacked the Army Draft Law, charging that it was unconstitutional, when defending Albert Jones, who was convicted in Georgia of failing to register under the law. Mr. Jones declared the law was unconstitutional because it required men to take part in a war which, he said, had never received the people's approval.

His remarks were cut short by Justice White, who interrupted him with the words: "I don't think your statement has anything to do with the legal arguments, and should not have been said to this court. It is a very unpatriotic statement to make."

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE
"Iolanthe," the Gilbert and Sullivan opera, three performances of which have been given by the Radcliffe Choral Society assisted by the Harvard Glee Club, has proven so popular that the tickets for the performance next Saturday evening in aid of the Halifax

relief fund, have already been sold. Plans for an extra performance on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock are being considered. The committee in charge of the designs for the sophomore class rings, includes: Miss Susanne Thompson, chairman; Miss Elizabeth Benton; Miss Lillian Olson; Miss Florence Speyers, and Miss Mildred Weeks. The senior-junior basketball game is to be played tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 in the gymnasium. A large number of Radcliffe students have volunteered to sing carols in Boston and Cambridge, Monday evening, Dec. 24.

RECOUNT PETITION DISMISSAL SOUGHT

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—J. Ward Healy, acting for the local no-license league filed a petition yesterday with the board of registrars, asking that the petition of Maurice J. Cahill for a recount of the recent votes in this city on the license question be dismissed. At the election about two weeks ago, the city remained no-license with a majority of 12 votes over the 1126 cast by the opponents of this policy.

Dismissal of the petition for a recount is asked on the following grounds, which the league contends are sustained by the statute of 1913:

"That the petition for a recount was not properly addressed to the board of registrars."

"That it does not bear the names of 10 registered voters in each of the five wards."

"That the 27 citizens who signed the petition did not specify their places of residence on April 1, 1917."

"That the petition does not contain the sworn statement of at least one of the subscribers."

JUDGES WARN LICENSE HOLDERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Saloon and restaurant keepers, many of them Germans, found openly flouting the demands of the Food Administration to save food, have been brought to the notice of Judges J. Willis Martin and Thomas M. Finletter of the license court, says the North American. Judge Martin, speaking for both himself and Judge Finletter, issued this warning to the license holders:

"We do not know of any law which would enable us to revoke these licenses. But we feel that it may be an important fact to be presented for the consideration of the next license court to enable it to determine whether the applicant for a license, who has manifested an attitude of antagonism to the Government at a time when all true Americans are exerting every effort to display their patriotism, is a proper subject to whom a license should be granted for another year."

SALMON RIVER NEW ROUTE TO COAST

SISSON, Cal.—Under the provisions of the Federal Aid Road Act, two road projects are now under way in the National Forests of California, says the Headlight. One and one-quarter miles have been built through hard rock this season on the Salmon River road in the Klamath National Forest. On June 2 an agreement was entered into by the Secretary of Agriculture and the supervisors of Siskiyou County which provides that the Government shall contribute \$75,000 at the rate of \$10,000 a year for the construction of 14 miles of the Salmon River road and that Siskiyou County shall contribute \$10,000 a year. It is expected that the road will be completed within seven or eight years and will cost approximately \$150,000. This road will afford a direct route between northern California points and Eureka, by way of the Salmon River.

MEXICO EXILES FOURTEEN PRIESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEXICO CITY, M. R.—Because of their open violation of that section of the present Mexican Constitution which prohibits all priests who are not native-born Mexicans from officiating in the Roman Catholic churches throughout the Mexican Republic, 14 foreign Roman Catholic priests were taken into custody on Sunday, Nov. 25, by special agents of the Mexico City police, and on the following day Article 33 was applied to them and the offenders were exiled from the country.

SEAMANSHIP TO BE TAUGHT IN COLLEGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Men in uniform training for the navy at the United States Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill., on Thursday reached a total of 21,890. Commandant W. A. Moffet expressed the opinion that needs of the navy would make it necessary to train 100,000 boys there at a time.

Steps toward putting a course in navigation and seamanship in colleges and universities of the Middle West were taken on Thursday when Lieut. R. M. Jaeger went to the University of Michigan to arrange for establishing there the first of these courses.

ORDNANCE PLANTS TO OPEN

MADISON, Wis.—Employment for more than 700 men at the start, and the bringing of hundreds of families to the city, according to the Wisconsin State Journal, will be some results of the establishment in Madison of the two new ordnance plants—the Four Lakes Ordnance and the Northwestern Ordnance companies—which will soon be in actual operation and running full blast to take care of government orders.

SENATOR NORRIS AGAIN IN FIELD

Some Nebraska Republicans Will Refuse to Support Him If He Is Nominated—Mr. Bryan's Name Being Brought Forward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Senator George W. Norris has openly announced his candidacy for renomination and reelection, and will make a State-wide campaign against all opposition. Mr. Norris' course in the Senate has met with a great deal of criticism on the part of the stalwart Republicans of the State, and a number of the state papers have insisted that he must not be returned. Several go so far as to say they will not support him if he wins the Republican nomination. Mr. Norris' friends say that he has always had the opposition of this element since his congressional career began. There is, however, a widespread feeling among Republicans that in several important particulars at several crises at Washington he has not given the President the support to which he was entitled.

Various efforts have been made to center Republican opposition to Senator Norris upon some one candidate. The strength of Mr. Norris as a campaigner and the fact that he will have the support of all disaffected elements has made it impossible to get the consent of any Republican of prominence to contest the primary with him. Former Senator Burkett of Lincoln is not unwilling to take up the burden, but his defeat for reelection seven years ago has caused a feeling that he may not be able to come back.

John L. Kennedy, who was defeated by Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, in the 1912 election, has been made the subject of a great deal of pressure from those leaders who are seeking a strong man to pit against Mr. Norris, but he has refused on the ground that as Omaha now has one Senator in the person of Mr. Hitchcock it would be too great a handicap upon him even though he won the nomination. Mr. Kennedy is Fuel Administrator for the State. A conference of anti-Norris Republicans is proposed for some time next month.

The Democratic candidates for United States Senator number half a dozen. This does not include W. J. Bryan, whose name is being brought forward in newspaper discussions. He has steadfastly refused to enter any senatorial contest in the past where supporters of his have been candidates. Senator Hitchcock challenged him to run in the 1912 primary, but he declined, as did J. Dunn of Omaha, his staunch friend, was a candidate. Mr. Bryan has taken the position that he is too greatly indebted to Nebraska Democratic leaders to come between them and their ambitions, and he much prefers the educational work he can do from the platform. The only possibility, as the political experts view it, of his entrance into the senatorial contest would be a complete clearance of the field. This is deemed impossible, although some Democratic leaders admit that the chances will be against success next year. Nebraska is a Republican State naturally, and the Democrats have been successful in recent years largely through fortuitous circumstances and the solid support of the brewing interests, now eliminated from politics by the prohibitory law.

The active candidates for the Democratic nomination are Former Gov. John H. Morehead of Falls City, Attorney-General Willis E. Reed of Madison, Merton L. Corey of Omaha, a Hitchcock lieutenant; Jacob J. Thomas of Seward, and Lieut.-Gov. Edgar Howard of Columbus, with R. L. Metcalfe, former Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, a possibility. Of these men Lieutenant-Governor Howard is the only one who has been definitely aligned with the Bryan faction in past contests. All of the others, save Mr. Thomas, who has taken no part in internecine contests, are anti-Bryan men.

All six of the present members of Congress are candidates for reelection. C. F. Reavis (R.) in the first, C. H. Lobeck (D.) in the second, Dan Stephens (D.) in the third, C. H.

Sloan (R.) in the fourth, A. C. Shallenberger (D.) in the fifth and M. P. Kin-kaid (R.) in the sixth. The only Democratic candidate for Congress who has come into the open is A. C. Sprague of York, secretary of the State Central Committee, in the fourth.

RELIEF SOUGHT FROM WAR EXCESS TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association is devoting much of its attention to getting a change in the regulations governing the payment of war excess taxes.

At a recent meeting of that organization, a committee reported that the oil industry is being discriminated against and that many producers may be forced entirely out of business unless some relief is given.

It is claimed in some instances the war tax will be more than 75 per cent of the revenue in addition to regular state and federal income taxes and ad valorem levies.

The association decided to ask the Government to make the payment of war taxes extend over a period of five years instead of having them collected in a lump sum and selected a delegation to go to Washington and present its contentions to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

GREATER SAVING IN FOOD RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A sugar ration of three pounds for each person a month, a porkless day and one wheatless and meatless meal a day will be recommended to householders in a new kitchen card soon to be put out by the Food Administration. Observance of wheatless and meatless meals will be asked in addition to the wheatless and meatless days called for now.

The normal consumption of sugar in the United States has been more than seven pounds a month for each person. The cards will caution against hoarding foodstuffs in homes. "The food situation in Europe," the cards will say, "is far graver than when the preliminary survey of the food supply of the world for this year was made. The harvests of our allies have proved less than we had contemplated. Beyond the demands of the Allies there is a call upon us by the friendly neutrals for food."

CANNERS FOUND TO BE HOARDING FOOD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Evidence that certain canners have been engaging in food profiteering has been laid before the Federal Trade Commission. Reports received by the commission indicate that canned goods are being stored with some meat packers not in the canned-goods business and that these goods are being hoarded.

"We are discovering," said Commissioner Murdock, "that some of these canners have contracted to furnish a wholesaler or jobber a certain amount of canned goods, and then are furnishing only a percentage of the amount and telling the trade that the remainder has had to be turned over for government use."

"These practices of the canners are absolutely unjustifiable. Every canner caught violating the law in this way will have to deal with me."

OHIO CHILDREN RAISE 3000 ACRES OF CORN

COLUMBUS, O.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer reports that 12,000 Ohio boys and girls produced \$300,000 worth of clothing and foodstuffs the past summer, according to the agricultural college extension service at Ohio State University.

The boys and girls were enrolled in clubs conducted cooperatively by Ohio State University and the United States Department of Agriculture, and raised 3000 acres of corn, valued at more than \$200,000. Approximately \$45,000 worth of pork was produced; 15,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables were canned; 10,500 glasses of jelly were made, and tons of bread were baked. In addition, hundreds of school dresses and other useful articles were made.

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USE OF VOLUNTEER MOTOR TRANSPORT

Lord French at London Meeting Insists on Its Great Importance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In a speech recently given before a meeting of owners of commercial motor vehicles at the Cannon Street Hotel Lord French emphasized the importance of the part that motor volunteers might be called upon to fill in case of emergency. Lord Desborough, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, was in the chair, the meeting having been organized by the Chamber and the Motor Transport Volunteer Organization.

Sir John Lister Kaye, the honorable president of the motor transport volunteers, explained that the meeting had been called because of an announcement by the Board of Trade that licenses would only be issued on condition that the licensee should hold himself or his paid driver, and his motor car or cars at the disposal of the military authorities for use in the event of a national emergency.

Lord French thanked the London Chamber of Commerce for providing the opportunity for arriving at a satisfactory understanding on the future of the Motor Transport Volunteers. It was, he said, another instance of the patriotic sympathy which they had shown toward those responsible for the defense of the country. The value of the work which had been carried on for the last three years by the Motor Volunteers, and which was still going on, could not be overestimated. It had been an immense boon to the war-work men when they arrived for a brief rest in England. The help was particularly valuable to that enormous body of colonial soldiers who were serving in France and knew little of the country.

The Motor Volunteers would be fully organized, said Lord French, so that when emergency arose they would be able to take up at once the transport duties of the Volunteer Forces. For such a force as the Volunteers, and for such objects as they had to attain in case of invasion, mobility was the one great essential, and it was to the Motor Volunteers that they looked to provide them with that mobility. It might justly be said that the Motor Volunteers were absolutely essential to the effective defense of Great Britain in case of threatened or actual invasion.

The latest regulation governing the use of motor vehicles would seriously affect the motor volunteer corps unless owners of motor vehicles agreed to the recommendations which were being put forward. The new rules laid down that licenses would only be granted where cars and drivers were placed at the disposal of the military authorities for use in the event of national emergency. This might very well act most detrimentally upon the efficiency of the motor volunteer corps; but it had also been pointed out how the new regulations might be utilized to increase rather than to diminish that efficiency. Lord French said that what he wanted to see was the recommendation of Sir John Lister Kaye accepted and carried out by all owners of motor vehicles throughout the country. He might say generally that all they might get, if their recommendations were accepted, would not very much exceed their requirements. Indeed, as regarded the requirements on emergency, their wants would be so extensive that he might safely say that there would be no more available than they required.

The Motor Volunteer Corps was absolutely essential to the maintenance of a volunteer force in the country, if that force was to be kept useful and efficient. During the present year, the use and efficiency of the volunteer force had been greatly enhanced and increased. He did not quite see how they could undertake the defense of the country now without the volunteers. Lord French said that he very much regretted that there were still people who sneered and jeered at them and said that they were playing at soldiers. He hoped that every one would try his utmost to discourage that foolish kind of talk—these ridiculous and unpatriotic ideas. It was nothing less than wicked to give expression to them and he could not find words too strong to condemn them. It had been reserved for the present war for the volunteer to show what he was made of. They stood between the country and disaster. It was their patriotic duty to support the volunteers to the utmost of their power, and to encourage them in the work which they might have to perform. Let them make no mistake about it, they had to perform the work.

The first thing he had been taught as a soldier, continued Lord French, all soldiers were taught it, but he was afraid they did not altogether take it in—was that whatever happened in war was unexpected. If any war had ever been taught the people that it was the duty of the volunteer to be prepared for anything, it was the duty of the volunteer to be prepared for anything. It had been one string of surprises from August, 1914, up to two or three days ago. They had occurred to friend and foe alike, to the Germans, the French, the Austrians, and the English. They had all had the greatest surprises; the latest one they knew of. It was going on at that moment, and was perhaps the greatest of all. It was what was going on in North Italy. They might quite possibly have another surprise; it was invasion. He wanted them to realize that it was quite possible, and the lesson they had to learn was that they must be prepared for everything.

Lord Desborough stated that the National Service Department had consulted the London Chamber of Commerce in regard to the transport difficulty in London at the present time. It had been proposed that there should be a pooling of commercial vehicles, horse, steam and petrol, with

the idea of organizing the supply of London.

The following resolution, which was proposed by Lord Southwark, was then carried: That that meeting of owners and users of commercial motor vehicles, having heard the address by Lord French, fully recognize the need for the enrollment of motors for national emergencies through the Motor Transport Volunteers, and strongly commended the movement to the support of all concerned.

PATRIOTISM SHOWN BY ITALIAN WORKMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The manifestation of patriotic feeling shown by the workmen of Italy at the news of the military disaster and the invasion of the country has been a remarkable one. From all parts of the country where there are large industrial establishments, including Milan, Turin, Genoa, Savona and Palermo, have come patriotic telegrams to the Prime Minister or reports of orders of the day passed by the employees at the big works, or of manifestoes issued by them.

General D'Alloio, Minister for Arms and Munitions, has issued an appeal to all the workers of Italy couched in the following terms:

"To the workmen of Italy! In this serious hour for the mother country, appeal to all the workers of Italy to cease all discord and to think of the soldiers who are fighting and watching, and of the refugees who are enduring heavy trials so that, instead of discord, the grand unity of all Italian workmen should appear. Give me continuous and fruitful work. Give me the hoped for unity between workmen and manufacturers, but give it freely and wholeheartedly as the best way of holding the creations of industrial mobilization firmly together for the solution of the vast problems of providing arms and munitions. For the sake of the well-being and the salvation of the country answer my appeal with one single word: Ready!"

The managing council of the Federation of State Workers has sent a reply to General D'Alloio, saying that his noble appeal for unity and insistence on the necessity for intensifying the production of arms and munitions could not leave the numerous workmen in the military establishments indifferent. These workers were unanimous in wishing the Minister to know that they realized the seriousness of the hour for the country and understood, in consequence, what their duty as workmen and Italians was. The workmen hoped that the appeal made by General D'Alloio would find a similar attitude and similar results in the managers of the establishments so that the unity between master and men should not be ephemeral and superficial. The workmen wished to assure the Minister through their own organization that they asked no more for themselves than what was strictly necessary for the maintenance of their families, and that they put themselves entirely at his disposal and were ready to give their whole strength and productive energy in order to provide the arms and munitions and whatever else might be necessary for the salvation and the well-being of the country in this sad time.

It would appear from the manifestoes and the orders of the day issued by the workers in individual establishments that General D'Alloio can count on the support of the operatives throughout the country and that the exigencies of the time are fully realized by them. The following telegram sent by Commendatore Mario Perrone to the Prime Minister on behalf of the management and the workers in the well-known Ansaldo establishment, is typical of others:

"In this solemn hour, I assure your excellency, in the name of the management, the personnel and the workmen of the firm of Ansaldo, united in thought and action and whose faith in the destinies of Italy is unchanged and unshakable, that our efforts shall be equivalent to the needs of the country in arms. The patriotic resolutions are by no means confined merely to the establishments in which munitions are being made, but are being passed by workers in various kinds of employment."

ACCOMMODATION ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India
CALCUTTA, India.—M. L. Gandhi, barrister at law, philanthropist, passive resister in South Africa and sworn foe to all oppression, has been very active since his return to India. He is never happy except when he is striving to remedy some grievance or another. Recently he went up to Behar, and began holding an informal inquiry into the conditions under which the ryots held their lands from the indigo factories and other zemindars. The indigo planters vehemently objected to the holding of this inquiry, but the Government nevertheless ordered a government inquiry, of which Mr. Gandhi was a member, and in the course of its investigations some awkward facts regarding the planters' treatment of their tenants were brought to light.

Mr. Gandhi has now unearthed another grievance—the treatment of the third-class passenger on the Indian railways. In a graphic letter to the press he describes several journeys he has recently made on Indian railways, third-class, and the discomfort and squalor in which third-class passengers on Indian railways travel. The third-class passenger in India, as elsewhere, is the backbone of the passenger revenue of the railways, but he is treated with indifference and neglect. As a rule, he is extremely ignorant, and so falls a ready victim to railway underlings, who frequently consider themselves justified in supplementing their salaries by means of bribery and blackmail.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ACCOUNTANTS

Dublin Gathering Urged to Make Preparations for Reconstruction Period After the War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The fifteenth annual general meeting of the Irish Branch of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors was held at the offices, 12 College Green, Dublin, recently. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. Edmo Keavans, J. P., and there were also present: Mr. H. B. Brandon, J. P. (Belfast), Vice-President, James Boyd (Belfast), A. J. Magennis (Cork), R. K. L. Kennedy, R. J. Kidney and A. H. Walkey, hon. secretary.

The president, in proposing the adoption of the report and audited accounts for the past year, said: "The half-yearly examinations were held, as usual, at the Dublin and Belfast centers in the months of November, 1916, and June, 1917. The total number of candidates who sat at both centers was 20, viz.:

Final Examination 5
Intermediate Examination 7
Preliminary Examination 8
Of these, 3 passed in the Final, 4 in the Intermediate, and 7 in the Preliminary. At the May, 1917, examination, Mr. Arthur Henry Oughton, Articled Clerk to Mr. Henry Oughton, Belfast, took the second place certificate in the United Kingdom in the Intermediate Examination.

"The Belfast and District Society of Incorporated Accountants continues to show progress, and has proved a most useful organization in every respect, especially as regards the protection of the interests of members of the society in the north of Ireland, and in assisting students by lectures, and other means. The 1916-17 session was inaugurated by a 'Special Evening' given by the president of the District Society, Mr. H. B. Brandon, J. P., who in a short address, reviewed the work of the accountancy profession, past and present, and the important part it would play in the commercial world in the future. During the session the following lectures and papers were given: 'Income Tax,' by Mr. H. Oughton; 'Excess Profits Duty,' by Mr. R. Bell; 'A Few Notes on Auditing and Accountancy Work,' by Mr. Allen, and useful discussions took place on each occasion.

"So far as Dublin is concerned, it was not found possible to arrange for lectures or papers to be given during the winter months of the past year. The number of articled clerks and clerks is considerably less than in Belfast, with its wide commercial connections, and the support of the older members of the society is essential to the success of various meetings, but owing to shortages in staffs and to the additional work thrown on the profession in connection with excess profits duty, and income tax, these members have been very fully engaged and unable to spare the time which in normal times they were able to give to the support of meetings promoted for the benefit of younger members and intending members of the society.

"The society has compiled a list of its members, articled clerks, and clerks who joined His Majesty's forces. The list is not yet complete, but so far, comprises 30 names, of whom no less than nine joined from the staff of our esteemed vice-president, Mr. Brandon. Although Belfast and district is responsible for the majority of those serving, and one of whom has been mentioned in dispatches, I am pleased to say that one of our Dublin members has been awarded the Military Cross, and has also received very rapid promotion, and now holds the rank of Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, having joined in 1914 as a Second Lieutenant.

"The period after the war will be one of reconstruction and those who are able to do so, ought to make some preparation now for the many difficulties which then will have to be faced. Unless these difficulties are met in a broad and liberal spirit by Irishmen, as well as by our British fellow subjects, some of the lessons of the war will prove not to have been properly learned, and we shall find ourselves badly equipped to meet the competition of our present enemies."

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Speaking of the importance of the profession, he said: "The Government themselves have decided that it is of national importance and, seeing that it has now attained a position almost beyond the hopes of its most ardent friends, is it not time for those who govern the profession to put its house in order so that it shall be able to take its proper part in the great period of reconstruction which has to be faced?"

"Though animated by the utmost good will, in the relations of its members one with another, to whatever body they belong, our profession is still a house divided against itself. The Chartered and Incorporated Accountants of England and Ireland have shown in the past how they could sink their respective differences, and they were very nearly successful in piloting through Parliament a joint bill which, had it been placed on the statute book, would have solved most of the difficulties with which the profession has to contend. I earnestly commend to the councils of the Chartered and Incorporated Accountants that they should again take up this subject and push it forward without any undue delay, so that the profession can take its permanent place alongside of, and possessing equal authority in its own field with, the older professions."

The motion for the adoption of the report and statement of accounts was seconded by the Vice-President, Mr. H. B. Brandon, J. P., and unanimously passed.

The following officers were elected for the year 1917-18: President, Mr. Edmo Keavans, J. P.; vice-president, Mr. H. B. Brandon, J. P.; hon. auditor, Mr. John Brown. The retiring members of the committee, Messrs. E. Keavans, H. B. Brandon and A. W. Walkey, were re-elected. Mr. R. J. Kidney was elected a member of the committee to fill Mr. Stephen's vacancy.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

SIR ARTHUR LEE'S WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following statement was made by Mr. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, in the course of a speech recently given at Gloucester:

Alone among the belligerent nations, this country has increased its production of cereals in 1917 as compared with 1916. Instead of a decline we can show an advance. The credit for this achievement rests in the first place and mainly with the farmers, who have rallied with splendid spirit to the Prime Minister's appeal. But among all those who have helped in the work at the Board of Agriculture, the country owes most to Sir Arthur Lee. From the first he has recognized the bigness of the task, and he has brought to bear upon it an energy, a driving force, and an organizing power which are remarkable. All day, and often well into the night, he has worked for many months and worked without pay or reward and only from a conviction of the urgent national need. He and I have been throughout in the closest touch. We meet three times a week and once a week we hold together a meeting attended by all the heads of the different branches at which we review the week's work. In all the essentials of the policy which is the policy sanctioned and adopted by the Government, we are in the closest possible agreement. Let there be no doubt on that point.

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M. P., and the Hon. Hugh Godley have been appointed members of the Central Control Board (liquor traffic).

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ARCHBISHOP ISSUES LETTER ON WAR

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vancouver Says All Should Help in Some Way

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Archbishop Casey, Roman Catholic archbishop of Vancouver, has issued an official circular letter to be read in Roman Catholic churches, in which he urges all Roman Catholics to do their utmost to support the vigorous prosecution of the war.

"I need not remind you that the many monitions and directions that I have already given you and your good people in different circular letters, concerning our duties to our country in the great struggle of the world war in which we are engaged, still stand in all firmness and truth," says the archbishop.

"Our very life as a nation, our homes and our firesides, nay, even the foundations of humanity and civilization, as we understand them, are at stake in the issue of this gigantic contest. We are, therefore, to place our all, blood and treasure, at the disposal of the authorities of our nation, so that our duty to our country may be fulfilled to its uttermost degree."

"Those of military age and physical condition are to go cheerfully to give their services and their blood, if need be, for the integrity and honor of their country."

"Others who have the means are not to hesitate to contribute generously to the various organizations, Victory bonds and such things as will satisfy their duty to the utmost. And all, old and young, strong and weak, men and women, are to strive by their prayers, their aims and good deeds, to propitiate the God who blesses our country, and guard the honor and sovereignty of our country, mindful of the royal prophet: 'Unless the Lord guard the city, they labor in vain who guard it.'"

SWITZERLAND AND THE GERMAN PRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland.—The press of French-speaking Switzerland is betraying some anxiety with regard to what is assuming something of the proportions of an anti-Swiss campaign in certain German organs, notably the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger and the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, both of which rank as semi-official organs in North and South Germany respectively. After having severely criticized a speech touching upon the war recently delivered by M. Ador of the Swiss Federal Council, these papers are now complaining that French consular officials in Switzerland have organized a vast system of espionage and con-

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Pageant Depicts Negro Loyalty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—A company of 200 colored teachers and pupils from the Atlanta schools presented a pageant depicting Negro loyalty to an audience of several thousand at the Auditorium Friday night. The pageant was termed "Choosing the Better Part," and was written by Burwell T. Harvey Jr., who directed its production. The program was given as a benefit for the Negro soldiers at Camp Gordon.

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traband in that country, the Munich paper even declaring that these conspiracies are to be regarded as preparations for the eventual invasion of Switzerland by the Entente armies next Spring. The Koelnische Zeitung has also joined in the assault by vigorously attacking M. Lardy, the former Swiss Minister in Paris, on the ground that he has worked in the interests of France.

The Journal de Genève points out that not only has this campaign originated with semi-official German organs, but that in any case a campaign so diverse, so extensive, and so systematic in character could not be pursued in a country like Germany without the consent of the Government. It matters little, it writes, whether such and such a paper is semi-official. They all are, for the censorship is, and it has not put forth its veto. Other papers, speculating as to the possible reason for the tactics employed, suppose that they perhaps constitute an attempt to divert attention from recent revelations as to the complexity of the German legation at Berne in espionage affairs; but in some quarters a more serious view is taken. For instance, the Gazette de Lausanne observes: It is well known that one of Germany's favorite methods is to accuse her enemies of the practices she herself is practicing. Similarly the Démocrate, viewing the matter in the light of the German offensive in Italy, remarks: Germany is suffocating under the pressure of the economic blockade. She must get air somehow and risk all to gain all. The coming winter will perhaps be characterized by a crushing campaign in Italy, in which case Switzerland will be exposed to the gravest perils. Is it perhaps with a view to this eventuality that the German press is launching systematic attacks against Switzerland which are meant to prove that we are not neutral, and that our territory does not deserve to be respected?

Switzerland and the German Press
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland.—The press of French-speaking Switzerland is betraying some anxiety with regard to what is assuming something of the proportions of an anti-Swiss campaign in certain German organs, notably the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger and the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, both of which rank as semi-official organs in North and South Germany respectively. After having severely criticized a speech touching upon the war recently delivered by M. Ador of the Swiss Federal Council, these papers are now complaining that French consular officials in Switzerland have organized a vast system of espionage and con-

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CLUB OWNERS IN
JOINT MEETING

National and American League Leaders Gather in Chicago to Consider Baseball Conditions for 1918 Championship Season

CHICAGO, Ill.—Owners of the National and American baseball leagues are scheduled to meet in this city today for the purpose of considering the conditions under which these two major leagues will operate their championship seasons of 1918. The National League owners were reported as having left New York yesterday, and the American League owners cleaned up the business of their annual meeting here last evening, so that they would be ready to confer with the National magnates as soon as they arrived.

The important questions which are to be considered by the 16 club owners of the two leagues are: The advisability of reducing the playing schedule to 140 games. The advisability of a 154-game schedule running only five and a half months. Devising a method to collect the federal war tax. Settlement of the financial obligations resulting from the Federal League war. A plan for a new division of the world series receipts and the insertion of a war clause in the players' contracts to protect the club owners in the event the player is called into the national army.

Retention of the 25-player limit and continuation of the usual spring training trips was decided upon at the closing session of the American League Thursday.

President B. B. Johnson's announcement that the \$100,000 fund agreed upon to reimburse backers of Federal League clubs still remained unpaid caused a surprise. He said that the American League was ready to pay its share—\$50,000—at once, but that the entire issue would have to be settled by the club owners of the two leagues today.

It was revealed that Edward Gwinn, who lost heavily in backing the Pittsburgh club of the Federal League, is to receive \$50,000 of the fund, and the balance is to be divided between H. F. Sinclair, who financed the New York club, and the Ward estate of New York, which supported the Brooklyn Federals.

The plan advanced by the National League for a new division of the world series receipts did not gain favor with the American League club owners. The National League proposes to limit the amount the players of the contending clubs receive and divide the remainder among the players on the four leading clubs in the two leagues.

President Johnson favored insertion of a war clause in contracts for the 1918 season. The clause would include all drafted or enlisted players to the extent of protecting the club owners. The latter would be absolved from all salary obligations in the event the player enlisted or was drafted. But if the player should return to the game after being discharged from military service, he must consider himself still bound to the club with which he last signed.

While it is regarded as virtually certain that the two leagues will decide on a 154-game schedule for next season, A. G. Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati Nationals, and chairman of the National Commission, advised the American League executive over the long-distance telephone that the question of a schedule still was open with the National leaguers. President Johnson favors a 140-game schedule and will make a fight for it, but probably will be obliged to accede to the wishes of the older organization, as both leagues use the same park at New York.

After agreeing to retain the present player limit, the American leaguers decided to hold a "Bat and Ball Fund" in every city in the league next June. Twenty-five per cent of the gross receipts will be donated to the fund for the purchase of baseball paraphernalia for American soldiers. President Johnson also announced that the league would raise a fund to buy baseball equipment for Canadian soldiers.

The price C. A. Comiskey, owner of the champion Chicago club, paid for E. T. Collins, star second baseman, was made public by President Johnson. He said Comiskey paid the Philadelphia club \$50,000 for Collins' contract, gave Collins a \$15,000 bonus for signing, and signed him to a five-year contract at a salary of \$15,000 a year.

PUERTO PLATA HAS
NEW HIPPODROME

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A hippodrome was recently opened in Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, says a United States Commerce report, and it has been so successful that the same owners have already started work on another in Santiago de los Caballeros. The Puerto Plata hippodrome has a 500-meter (1,09 yards) track, on which 750 and 1000-meter races are held. The race course at Santiago will be 750 meters long.

The grandstand at Puerto Plata seats 500 people; the one at Santiago will accommodate 2000. It is planned to build tennis courts and a baseball diamond within the track. Since the coming of the American marines there has been great enthusiasm there for baseball. The Dominicans take to the game and in a very short time become good ball players. A league is about to be formed of the various teams in Puerto Plata and Santiago, including the marines, to play interclub matches.

BOARD TRACK FOR
AYER SOLDIERS

Camp Devens Athletes Will Have First One Built in Any United States Cantonment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AYER, Mass.—Track and field athletics are just now receiving a lot of attention among the soldiers at Camp Devens and it is the prediction of Lieut. R. C. Deming, division athletic officer, that the representatives of this United States Army cantonment are going to pick up a number of prizes in the various athletic meets held in New England and New York during the winter.

An outdoor board running track, the first in any cantonment in the United States, is to be built here in a few days. The track will be constructed out of the best grade of lumber, and along the lines of the indoor tracks. It will be an eighth of a mile round it and 12 feet in width. It will be built beside the Y. M. C. A. building in a hollow with bleachers around it for spectators. It is also planned to light it by electricity, so that meets can be held in the evening.

A call has been sent out for runners and jumpers and weight men and a large number of athletes have responded, nearly every college in New England and the middle states being represented. Among the stars who have responded are C. A. Rice, former University of Maine sprinter and 100 and 220-yard dash champion of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Skill runners and jumpers have also been called out and among them are Sergt. C. G. Paulson, who is a member of Battery C, three hundred and third heavy field artillery.

A toboggan slide has been fixed up at the cantonment, which is expected to furnish much sport for the soldiers. It is between 125 and 150 feet in length and is constructed on a natural slope. Brig.-Gen. William Weigel and Lieutenant Deming are to inspect it this afternoon. There are several hundred toboggans here for the soldiers.

The division cross-country races scheduled to be held this afternoon were postponed on account of adverse conditions. Five teams have been selected to compete for the championship cup donated by the brigade officers. The race will be held some day next week.

Company I of the three hundred and first infantry won the third battalion basketball championship Thursday evening before a crowd of 1000 people, defeating Company L for the title, 16 to 4. Company I has one of the fastest teams in the cantonment, and is confident of winning the infantry championship. The lineup: Stumcke, F. F. (C), Owens, Fitzpatrick, L. F. (G), Demeter, Callahan, C. (F), Swift, Amello, R. G. (F), Hall, Rosinsky, J. E. (F), Lawn.

Score: Company I 16, Company L 4. Baskets: from the floor—Amello 2, Stumcke 1, Callahan 1. Baskets from foul—Callahan 2, Demeter 2, Lawn 2.

There have been about five basketball games and the same number of pool games played and if the interest shown is any criterion, the soldiers of Camp Devens are in for a lot of enjoyment in sports while they are here.

FOUR COLLEGES ARE
TO PLAY IN SERIES

Boston University, Tufts College, Boston College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology are to take part in a four-cornered college hockey series this winter which is expected to boom hockey as a winter sport at these institutions. One game will be played each Monday night at the Boston Arena during the season, which is scheduled to start Jan. 7 and end March 25 unless a playoff on account of a tie is necessary, in which case the game will be played March 28. The schedule follows:

Jan. 7, Tufts vs. Tech; 14, Boston College vs. Boston University; 21, Tufts vs. Boston University; 28, Tech vs. Boston College.

Feb. 4, Tufts vs. Boston College; 11, Tech vs. Boston University; 18, Tufts vs. Tech; 25, Boston College vs. Boston University.

March 4, Tufts vs. Boston University; 11, Tech vs. Boston College; 18, Tufts vs. Boston College; 25, Tech vs. Boston University; 28, playoff in case of tie.

SAILORS TAKE TO
BASKETBALL GAME

NEWPORT, R. I.—Basketball is being taken up by hundreds of sailors at the United States naval training station here. Many teams are being organized and games will be arranged with teams in New England. Harold Dillon, athletic officer of the station, has 60 candidates for the station team. Many of the football men have reported. Among them are Captain Harris of Colgate, Sanborn of Tufts, Rigdon of University of Georgia, Crocker of Georgia Tech, Cordeur of the University of Missouri and Smith of Wabash.

PITTSBURGH WILL
DROP BASEBALL

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The University of Pittsburgh will not engage in intercollegiate baseball next spring. It was announced Thursday by K. E. Davis, graduate manager of athletics. Interference of baseball with military drill and general lack of interest is given as the reason for the abandonment of the sport. Interclass baseball will be substituted.

The university wrestling teams will not engage in intercollegiate competition this winter for similar reasons.

PURDUE EXPECTS
STRONG VARSITY

Four of Last Year's Regular Basketball Five and One Substitute Are Among the Candidates Out This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Basketball prospects at Purdue University this year are the brightest that they have been since 1912, when the Boilermakers were represented by a 1000 per cent team, composed of Stockton, Barr, Malavsky, McVaugh and Johnson, under the tutelage of Ralph Jones now coaching at University of Illinois. The squad that Coach Justin Moloney has to pick his team from this year is of a better caliber, and has had more experience than Jones' squad in 1912.

Moloney has four regulars left from last year's team: Capt. Paul Church, H. L. Hart, 18, R. E. Markley '19 and A. D. Smith '19. Last year's team tied with Illinois' for the second place in the "Big Ten" conference, losing but two games, both to Illinois.

Captain Church proved to be an intelligent and a fleet-footed floor guard last year, and is almost certain of a place on the all-conference five this year. Church made a record for himself in high-school basketball. He is regarded here as, without a doubt, the fastest floor guard in the conference, playing a strong defensive and offensive game. His ability is exemplified by his election to the position of captain in his junior year.

Hart, captain of last year's team, is one of the best guards in the Conference. He proved to be an invincible barrier to the fastest forwards in the Conference last year, and promises to rival his record this year. He was a substitute on the Varsity squad in his sophomore year and had no chance to display his ability until last year. He will be out of the first few games, it is likely, but expects to play later.

Markley, forward, came to Purdue from Shelbyville with a record of being one of the fastest forwards in Southern Indiana. Last year was his first year on the Varsity, but he handled himself like a veteran throughout the season. He has a good eye for the basket, and plays the floor in a very efficient manner. He should be still better this year, and much is expected of him by the followers of the Old Gold and Black team.

Smith held down the center position last year in a very creditable manner, for his first year on the Varsity. He played center on the Thornton (Ind.) High School five, and played an important part in the winning of the state championship by that team in 1915. He was a unanimous choice for center on almost every all-state quiet chosen that year. It is expected that Smith will improve his form 50 per cent this year, and will give all forwards a hard battle.

K. E. Beall '19 was a substitute forward last year, participating in several games. He is a fast man on the floor and clever basket shooter.

R. J. P. Whipple '19, as sub-center and forward had very little chance last year to show his basketball ability; but it is expected that he will put up a strong fight for either of these positions this year. The men mentioned above were all members of last year's squad, and all, it was anticipated, will show better form in the games this year.

From last year's freshman varsity, Coach Moloney has some remarkable candidates, including three Indiana all-state men and several others of state-wide basketball reputation. D. H. Tilson will, in all probability, hold down a forward position on the Varsity this year. He came into prominence in 1915, when playing with Jefferson High School of Lafayette. The Jefferson five won last year's championship. He is a heavy offensive and defensive player, and seems to have a natural aptitude for making long shots from different angles.

R. W. Campbell is another member of the championship Jefferson High School team. He has the build for a center, and plays a smashing offensive game throughout the contest. Campbell and Smith will probably compete for the pivot position, and it will be a case of the best man winning out. Smith has the advantage of a year's experience, but Campbell will push him to the limit for the position. Claude Cosby is a third member of the team of Jefferson High which won the state championship in 1916, playing forward. During his high school basketball career, Cosby became noted for his accurate basket shooting, and his marvelous speed. Cosby will have to play great basketball to secure a position on the team this year. Markley, Beall and Tilson also being contenders for forward positions. Cosby is at least certain of a place among the subs, and being a sophomore, he will have two years left in which he can display his basketball prowess. Besides the men mentioned above, several other players of ability from last year's freshman varsity are out for practice and are showing up in good form.

Coach Moloney, who was selected by the athletic authorities at Purdue on the recommendation of Coach Ward Lambert, who is at present physical director at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., starred for Notre Dame several years ago, and since that time has followed the game as referee.

Purdue's schedule this year is one of the most strenuous that the college has had for years. It is as follows:

Dec. 15—Notre Dame at Purdue.
Jan. 5—DePaul at Purdue. 9—Illinois at Urbana. 12—Chicago at Chicago. 19—

Indiana at Purdue. 26—Wisconsin at Madison.
Feb. 4—Ohio State at Purdue. 9—Chicago at Lafayette. 16—Illinois at Lafayette. 16—Illinois at Lafayette. 22—Ohio State at Columbus. 26—Wabash at Purdue.
March 1—Indiana at Bloomington. 9—Lafayette at Lafayette. 12—Wisconsin at Lafayette.

COLLEGE COLOR
FOR PRINCETON

Prof. William Libbey '77 Is Chiefly Responsible for Selection of Orange and Black

PRINCETON, N. J.—Graduates and undergraduates of Princeton University have often wondered how their alma mater came to adopt orange and black as the official colors of the university. To those who have not previously known, a story which appeared in a recent issue of the Princetonian, the college daily paper, furnishes an interesting account. The story follows:

The origin of the Princeton colors, orange and black, is a matter which is not generally known. It is interesting to trace their source, and to learn in what manner these two colors came to represent the university. In the June number of the Nassau Literary Magazine, published in the year 1867, an article called "College Colors" appeared, which gave a list of the colors of the chief colleges and universities of this country, together with their various origins. Princeton was not included, and the following query appeared at the end of the story: "College of New Jersey—"

Evidently the idea was taking root in the student body at this time, and it seems to have developed further as a result of the action taken by the class of 1869. The Nassau Literary Magazine of 1869, at a class meeting, G. K. Ward '69 proposed linking the name of William of Nassau, known as the Prince of Orange, with Nassau Hall by adopting orange as the color of the College of New Jersey.

Notwithstanding the fact that the proposition to make orange the college color had not yet received official sanction, the class of 1869 seems to have selected it as the most suitable color for the Yale-Princeton baseball game played on May 4, 1867. In the fall of October, 1868, appeared a statement that the four classes had adopted orange as the official college color.

The combination with black was not accidental, as many have thought, but was due to the act of Prof. William Libbey '77, that it occurred. While abroad in 1871 and 1872 Professor Libbey purchased several yards of the Duke of Nassau's orange and black ribbon. He entered college in the fall of 1873 and happened to show the ribbon to some friends who were pleased with the appearance of the combination of colors, but nothing seems to have been done in connection with the matter just then.

In the spring of 1874 Professor Libbey proposed that his class adopt the colors of the ribbon for their crew which was preparing to meet crews from Yale and Brown in a freshman regatta, to be rowed at Saratoga. The colors were adopted, and Professor Libbey had 400 yards of the ribbon made. He supplied the members of the crew with hat bands of orange and black and placed the rest of the ribbon in a store in Saratoga. Up to the time of the race only four yards had been sold, but the crew was victorious, and the spectators at Saratoga adopted these colors, purchasing the entire amount of ribbon. From that time on, orange and black have been recognized as the official colors of the university.

COMMUNITY WOOD
PILES ADVOCATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the country facing a coal shortage, community wood piles and careful cutting are urged in a bulletin issued by the National American Forestry Association, following the proposal from the United States Department of Agriculture and the Fuel Administration that substitutes for coal be used as far as possible.

The relative value of woods for fuel is as follows:

One cord, about one ton; hickory, oak, hard maple, beech, ash, birch, apple.

One cord, about three-quarters of a ton; basswood, soft maple, chestnut, gray birch, poplar.

One cord, about one-half of a ton; pine, aspen, hemlock, cedar, spruce, balsam.

Wood seasoned 12 months has a fuel value of 100 per cent; nine months, 95 per cent; six months, 90 per cent; three months, 85 per cent; freshly chopped, 65 per cent.

GAMES POSTPONED IN
SQUASH TENNIS PLAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Inability on the part of all the clubs to muster teams for the opening matches of the Class A squash tourney of the metropolitan association caused a temporary halt in the play Friday. The Crescent Athletic Club, of Brooklyn, which was scheduled to meet the Columbia Club, had to forfeit the match, and it is likely that the Brooklyn organization, which was to have made its first start in the tournament, will withdraw.

By mutual consent, the match between the Harvard Club and the combined Princeton and Squash clubs was postponed to a later date. The match will probably be played the first week in January.

IOWA STATE HAS
TWO VETERANS

Capt. Maxwell Morgan and Howard Aldrich Only Regulars Left for Basketball Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AMES, Ia.—With football crowded from the current calendar, Coach H. H. Walter and his basketball squad have come to the front at Iowa State College although prospects facing the coach are far from favorable.

C. S. Erskine '19 has been the latest loss to the team, having enlisted in the marines at Omaha only a short time ago and after he was sure of making the center position on the team. Critics gave him the all-Missouri valley place last year and he kept from the football field so that he might be in championship form for floor work.

The two men left with varsity experience are Maxwell Morgan '19, captain, and Howard Aldrich '18, placed on the all-Missouri valley football team by some experts for the past two years. With Erskine from the lineup the brunt of the work for the year will fall on these two men.

Iowa State lost two varsity players by graduation last spring from the five that defeated Chicago, S. S. Bragdon, who is now at the Great Lakes Training Station and J. H. Tomlinson, who recently received a commission at Ft. Snelling. William Page, another member of the 1916 squad enlisted with the aviation corps and is now located at Champaign, Ill.

Coach Walter has two men from the varsity five of last season and two other members of the squad to work with, together with a wealth of fairly promising men to pick from. Over 50 men reported for the first signal drill, but since then the squad has been culled to 20 men. Capt. Howard Aldrich '18, of the football squad, has been the latest addition to the team although five other gridiron stars have reported.

The schedule has not been made out for the year but the authorities are anxious to book a few games with the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association teams or five from the East besides the Missouri Valley Conference and State quintets. Chicago played one of the feature games on the local floor last winter and the experiment proved a popular one with the students. Negotiations are now under way to bring these teams to Ames.

MINNESOTA NOT
TO DROP CHICAGO

Coach H. L. Williams Says Gopher Football Eleven Will Meet Maroon in 1918 Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—In a statement issued to the press in advance of the meeting of coaches of Western Conference teams at Chicago tomorrow, Coach H. L. Williams of the University of Minnesota football eleven takes occasion to deny reports published here and in Chicago that the Gophers are anxious to discontinue their annual Chicago game and substitute the University of Michigan. Coach Williams' statement says in part:

"A meeting of the coaches of the conference colleges has been called for Dec. 15 in Chicago to arrange football schedules for next fall. Unauthorized, incorrect and misleading statements have appeared in several papers in this regard. These incorrect reports complicate the work of schedule making, difficult at the best, and endanger the success of securing some of the games we desire.

"It is not true that the athletic authorities at Minnesota have decided that we shall not play five conference games next fall. It is not true that Minnesota contemplates dropping Chicago from her schedule. For 10 years or more the Minnesota-Chicago game has been one of the most important contests in the West. Relations with Chicago have been most friendly and pleasant. Minnesota will not consider dropping Chicago, or putting other affiliations ahead of those with Chicago.

"Minnesota is hopeful of resuming relations with Michigan. It is quite possible that games will be played with five conference colleges, Chicago, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. We wish to meet all of these eleven."

PENN MEETS C. C. N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—University of Pennsylvania meets the College of the City of New York here this evening in the first of their two championship meets in the Intercollegiate Swimming League championship series of 1917-18, and the Red and Blue is a favorite to win. Last week City College met Columbia and lost the swimming meet 40 to 13, and the water polo game 25 to 10.

GEORGE MOORE WINS MATCH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George Moore, former holder of the world's three-cushion billiard championship, defeated another former title holder, Charles McCourt, in an interstate three-cushion billiard league match here Thursday night, 50 to 40.

Holiday Neckwear
Hewins & Hollis
4 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

ATHLETIC NOTES

With Maranville out of the Boston Braves' lineup next year on account of being in the United States Navy, that team will greatly need the services of a player like Captain Herzog of the Giants.

Manager Clark Griffith of the Washington Americans has done a splendid work in providing the United States soldiers and sailors in Europe with baseball equipment, and the two major leagues are now going to help the cause along.

The return of the Harvard Club of New York in the Metropolitan squash tennis team championship Class B series this winter has added interest to that series and the former Crimson representatives appear to be in shape to pick things up where they left off in 1915-16 when they won the title.

According to the announcement of President B. B. Johnson in Chicago yesterday, it certainly cost President Comiskey of the Chicago White Sox something to build up his champions of 1917. Paying \$50,000 for one player and then giving him a bonus of \$15,000 and a five-year contract for \$15,000 a year is pretty near a top figure.

Now it is reported that Napoleon Lajoie is to be signed to manage the Boston American League Baseball Club next year in case Manager Barry is still in the United States Navy. Lajoie would undoubtedly make a good man for the position as he showed in the International League last summer that he is capable of managing a winner and also batting in the .300-class.

GOVERNMENT WANTS
SEIZED LIQUORS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Government wants the liquor Kansas annually pours into the sewers after it is confiscated by county and city officers in raids on boot-leggers, says a Topeka dispatch to the Kansas City Times.

Governor Capper has received a letter from the War Department saying that the Government would like to stop this waste and have the liquor redistilled and the alcohol used in making munitions. The letter asked the Governor if there was anything to prevent the State turning over to the Government such confiscated liquors to be redistilled. The state law requires that all liquors confiscated in Kansas be destroyed and the bottles or other containers destroyed. While this might prevent the State turning the liquor over, there is nothing to prevent the Government making a requisition on the State for any liquors that may be in the hands of any local officials.

SOLDIERS IN CAMP
TO LEARN SINGING

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—If the adage that a singing army is a winning army holds good, then the army division here is going to be victorious in its battles with the Boches, says a dispatch from Camp Lee (Va.) to the Pittsburgh Post. While singing has been used by the soldiers of the three hundred and nineteenth and the three hundred and twentieth regiments, and it has not been an infrequent occurrence to hear the "dough boys" warbling as they marched along the country roads and during their rest periods while out in the field, it is planned to have all of the regiment introduced singing as a part of the training of the soldiers.

John R. Driscoll, a well-known New York singer, has been sent here by the War Department to instruct them and he has already started his work.

FREE MOVEMENT OF
CARS NOW ALLOWED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Free movement of freight cars from Minneapolis over all lines has been restored under conditions approximating a "car pool." It is announced by W. P. Trickett of the Minneapolis Traffic Association, according to the Minneapolis Times. Hereafter a car unloaded in Minneapolis need not be returned to its own line, but may be reloaded and sent anywhere in the United States. The change is of vast importance to shippers, especially to the flour mills, which have been badly handicapped by the rule requiring return of cars to their own lines at junction points.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A campaign to obtain \$15,000 for additions and improvements at the Railroad Y. M. C. A. Building is under way here. The fund will serve to make over the building of the club, the old Masonic Temple, into an up-to-date club for the hundreds of railroad employees in this city.

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NOTES ON THE NEWS

Women Conductors

The 40 women conductors on the New York street cars have proved so satisfactory that others are to be trained for the work, to take the places of men going into camp. These women, after only one day in the company's school for conductors, passed all the tests as to how to collect fares, operate the doors, and perform other duties. In particular they shone in their observance of the rule that courtesy must be shown to passengers. The company instructor said that some of the women learned more in one day than many of the men who had attended his school had mastered in a week. In all the cars of the type these women conductors operate there are conductors' seats.

Food Profiteering

It is becoming evident, in some of the larger cities of the United States, that certain of the penalties which Mr. Hoover, Food Administrator, has the power to impose may have to be rigorously applied, if the profiteering tendencies of isolated firms and individuals are to be curbed. In New York, particularly, there have been evasions of the intent of the food conservation rulings. Now it is proposed, as a means of controlling prices, to establish municipal warehouses to which farmers and other producers may send their foodstuffs, permitting retail distribution without giving access to the wholesalers and middlemen. If such produce could be sold direct, it could be offered at prices which would automatically force reductions on the part of the wholesalers, it is claimed. Formation of neighborhood buying clubs also is advocated. Two New York wholesale grocers, charged with extortion in asking as high as 18 cents a pound for sugar and compelling purchasers to buy other merchandise in order to obtain the commodity even at this price, have pleaded guilty. The Food Administration may deprive these grocers of their licenses and otherwise penalize them.

Women's Vote Soured

In the opinion of Edwin T. McKnight of Medford, Mass., member of the Massachusetts Senate, his State would go prohibition if women had an opportunity to express their opinion on the subject in a voting capacity. Accordingly, he has introduced into the Senate a bill seeking to grant the right to vote on the license question to every woman having the qualifications of a male voter. Pending the complete enfranchisement of women in Massachusetts, which many believe will soon follow the example of New York State in this regard, a ballot on prohibition would undoubtedly be widely exercised. Senator McKnight believes that every city and town in Massachusetts, with the possible exception of Boston, would come out for no license if women had a right to vote on the question. Such a vote would have an added weight, now that the United States Supreme Court has ruled that "prohibition by law is a reasonable exercise of state police powers."

Police Turn Soldiers

When the term of office of the New York City police commissioner, Arthur Woods, expires on Dec. 31, it is expected that he and the bomb squad which he has developed as a means of guarding the piers and arsenals of the city, will be transferred to the United States Army, to form the nucleus of a new branch of the service which will take over the task of guarding the water fronts, munition works, and other vital spots in the country. The bomb squad of 20 detectives will enter the army as enlisted men. By the terms of a new state law, the city will make up to these men the difference between their lower army pay and their salaries as detectives; and their standing on the New York force will not be affected by the service of the country, which they have undertaken for the duration of the war.

The bomb squad was organized three and a half years ago, and has given a fine account of itself. Some of its captures have been accounted marvels of detective work, and rarely has the squad failed to bring about the conviction of its captives.

SWEDES AND THE ALAND ISLANDS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—As is well known, Swedish policy since the outbreak of the war has really been dictated by the so-called Russian peril. There seems now, however, to be every likelihood of this being replaced in the minds of many people by a German peril. It will be recollected that the Aland Islands, which stretch across to the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia from Finland to the Swedish coast, were wrested from Sweden, simultaneously with Finland, and Russia had undertaken not to fortify these islands. In the early stages of this war some troops were, however, sent there and temporary defense works were erected, which service rise to some heartburnings. The occupation by the Germans of the islands of Dagö and Osel and the rumored descent of German forces upon the Aland Islands, are now causing serious questionings of another kind. Thus the Swedish Liberal magazine, the Forum, discussing this matter, writes as follows: "The international position of Sweden has become increasingly difficult through the events of the last two weeks in the Gulf of Riga. The accidental easing of our situation caused by the anarchy in Russia and the separation in Finland is in a fair way of disappearing. The Aland question in its old sense is certainly gone, but the Dagö-Osel question is already an actuality. And what can guarantee us that the Aland question will not shortly be invested with a new actuality through a German military descent upon them? The Baltic is, in fact, a mare clausum."

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Professor Edwin Cannan, M. A., LL. D., was one of the speakers at the recent National Conference of Working Class Associations, convened by Ruskin College, Oxford, when he strongly emphasized the need for versatility in the workers. Professor Cannan has been professor of political economy in the University of London for the last 10 years. He is well known as a writer on political economy, some of his books having run into several editions. Professor Cannan was educated at Clifton, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his M. A. degree. He was at one time a lecturer at the London School of Economics, and for several years was dean of the faculty of economics in the University of London. He is an LL. D. of the University of Glasgow.

Balthasar Henry Meyer is an economist of note, with a German-American ancestry. He was reared and educated in Wisconsin, graduating from the state university in 1894. Later he became a school teacher, principal of schools, a minor figure on the faculty of the university, and then professor of economics and a specialist in railway administration. Enlisted in the service of the State of Wisconsin as a member of its railway commission, at a time when Wisconsin was pioneering for the country in state control of common carriers, Professor Meyer won a national reputation by his work and unusual equipment for ability. For four years he was chairman of this board, while the precedents were being made that have since governed it, and also the policy of other states which have imitated its example. It was quite natural, therefore, that in 1911 he should be nominated by President Taft to a seat on the Interstate Commerce Commission for a seven years' term. Now he has been renominated for the place by President Wilson, and his confirmation by the Senate is regarded as a foregone conclusion. Inasmuch as the whole problem of the relation of the railways and other carriers to national Government is now in the melting pot, and inasmuch as the Interstate Commerce Commission, because of its expert knowledge of the problem, is bound to figure even more prominently than in the past, whatever the solution of the problem may be, it is obviously a matter of considerable moment that Professor Meyer is to take his place for another seven years on a tribunal where, by past training, he is fitted to sit, and with moral as well as with technical authority.

A. C. Ratschky of Boston, who has been highly serviceable in Halifax as head of the relief commission, promptly sent to that city by Governor McCall and the Public Safety Committee of Massachusetts, is one of the leaders of the Jewish citizens of Boston, a man conspicuous for his generous giving to all worthy causes, and a banker by calling. He is a native of Boston, grew up in Boston's South End, and got his education in the public schools. Mr. Ratschky made his first reputation as a constructive organizer of relief following the fire in Chelsea, Mass., when political and financial control of that city was, for a season, taken out of the hands of the citizens and put in those of a state commission of which he was a member. For five years, without any monetary reward, he aided in the tasks of reconstruction, and was especially serviceable because of the large number of Jews in the city whose interests had to be cared for. A few years later, when Salem, Mass., was stricken in the same way, and a large area of the city had to be restored, he shared in the process of city planning and sensible housing, as well as in the relief campaign. No cause now coming before Massachusetts citizens, that involves giving on a large scale, or that calls for constructive relief work, fails to enlist Mr. Ratschky, either as a volunteer or a drafted worker. He is a member of the State Board of Charity.

Swagor Sherley of Kentucky, who, by vote of the Democratic caucus, is to succeed Mr. Fitzgerald as chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, one of the most important committees of the lower house of the United States Congress, entered on his career at Washington in 1903 as a member of the Fifty-eighth Congress. The rule of priority is, in this case, supplemented by general recognition of the fitness of the man for the task that devolves upon him; and, irrespective of men's party affiliations, there will probably be satisfaction in Washington that the post of "watchdog of the Treasury" has fallen to a lawmaker who knows his task so well as does Mr. Sherley. To knowledge he adds tact and a mastery of the art of dealing with men and measures. His loyalty to the Administration, and his willingness to aid the President in carrying out policies desired by the Executive, will contribute to his usefulness. There are chairmen of House committees who, though Democrats, do not always play the game as Mr. Wilson wishes. Mr. Sherley has an unusual power of statement. He served in the Legislature of Kentucky prior to entering Congress, and was active in the management of his party throughout the Blue Grass State.

George Holden Tinkham of Boston, who represents the Eleventh District in Congress, and who has done so since 1915, is credited with having fired the first American gun against the Austrians, he being with the Italian Army and sharing in the rigors and victories of the combined forces fighting against those of the Central Powers in the north of Italy. Mr. Tinkham is a lawyer with a creditable record in local politics, having been an independent member of the former Common Council for two years and of the Board of Aldermen for three years. Prior to going to Congress he served in the Senate of the State Legislature for three terms. Congress-

man Tinkham is prone to identify himself with minorities, struggling causes and ostracized elements of society. He does not run with the crowd, or let other persons do his thinking. Harvard educated him, both culturally and professionally.

PATRIOTIC CIRCULAR FROM FREEMASONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The Supreme Council of the 33 of the Universal Federation of the Scottish Rite and the dependent Grand Lodge has sent a patriotic circular to all the organizations in the Italian jurisdiction.

After stating that their beloved country has suffered an undeserved misfortune, and that after two years of successful warfare against their hereditary enemy, Austria, their no less fierce enemy, Germany, had dealt them a heavy blow with the object of checking their advance and of relieving Austria, the circular goes on to review briefly the military situation, which it regards hopefully. The Italians, it says, will not be disheartened; it declares that they know that only a general victory can bring to an end the present struggle for the defense of the civilized nations against the barbarians.

The Italian people are, therefore, offering to all their enemies, the circular continues, an unexpected spectacle of unity, strength, and energy. The enemy expected an internal collapse to accompany a military defeat and, instead, they find themselves confronted by a compact army anxious for its revenge upon its enemies, and a united Italy fully armed and ready for the combat. The circular says that it is the task of those to whom it is addressed to strengthen the national unity. The hearts of the Italians are strong because they perceive the glorious destinies of Italy. What has happened will serve as a lesson and a stimulus driving away weariness and the last illusions of the pacifists.

The need, therefore, is not for comfort, but to speak the truth. There are whispers heard in the cities and spread by the enemy, rumors which speak discouragingly of the prospects of the coming fighting and even of the future of the country. Freemasons must oppose these nefarious attempts, and confront this secret, disintegrating, foul propaganda among the people with a propaganda of faith and discipline, diffusing among the few who are afraid, if indeed they exist, the assurance of victory. The Austro-Germans will not prevail and Italy and her Allies will conquer because in the Twentieth Century it is impossible that the combined forces of obscurantism and barbarism should prevail over the united forces of the people who desire freedom.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Educational Changes

INDIANAPOLIS, NEWS.—That a fundamental change is imminent in the American school system is a belief that has been expressed recently by a number of educators. Germany has shown the importance of thorough technical training, and while there is certain to be strong objection to a general sweeping aside of the "classical" and cultural instruction in the schools, more emphasis could be placed on vocational training without neglecting courses of less practical importance. At the beginning of the war there was a cry in England for the abolishment of education as represented by Oxford and Cambridge, but this has gradually subsided in the recognition that such schools, in their way, are doing a useful service that could not be duplicated by technical schools.

Colleges will be performing their highest function when they turn out the highest and most useful type of citizen. It is not sufficient that they graduate men able to make a living, though that is important, but that they develop men whose knowledge is of use to civilization. This involves a curriculum which provides practical training, but not altogether at the expense of the cultural training that goes to make the highest type of manhood.

"This Intolerable Thing"

OMAHA WORLD HERALD.—Twice in his message to Congress the President used a phrase which will require some thinking to understand. Once he said, "this thing," and again "this intolerable thing." More and more every day the fact becomes evident that this is a war of ideas. On one side it is a war to preserve government which rests on the consent of the people governed, and on the other side, it is a war to preserve the power of a class to govern without the consent of the people. The "thing" that the President refers to is the power that seeks to overthrow "the basis and covenant of life," which depends upon the observation of the moral law as heretofore recognized by civilized nations. It is evident that the people of the world can never make progress, or even retain the heights they have already mounted, unless that moral law is recognized and enforced, and that it applies to individuals and nations alike. When a nation defies that law—deliberately and purposely defies it—it becomes an outlaw upon the earth and the other nations to preserve themselves must make war upon it. That is practically the situation today.

"Carry On"

BOSTON HERALD.—The great war has already given us many expressive

phrases, among them one which may well serve as the motto and consolation of those who perform most remain at their routine employments, far away from the fields of active service, and are perhaps disposed to feel an occasional touch of restlessness in consequence. "Carry on," that is to say, keep at the task you have in hand. Whatever your work, let your mind be upon it and your heart in it; let no distraction avert you from the charted course. To spend one's strength in helping to keep the wheels of industry and commerce incessantly on the move during these trying days is, in truth, to render no ignoble service. The most patriotic work is not always the most picturesque. Our machinery of civil government, our institutions of learning and of philanthropy must also be kept at work. Not alone the army and navy, but the whole nation, must "carry on," and one who does his full duty in this regard need never fear the sting of just reproach.

POTATO CROP DOUBLE THAT OF LAST YEAR

DETROIT, Mich.—The Detroit Free Press reports that in 1900 the United States raised 210,926,897 bushels of potatoes, an average yield of \$0.8 bushels per acre, and the crop sold for an average price of 43 cents per bushel.

This year, according to government estimates for October, the total production in the United States will be 452,823,000 bushels, an average yield of 104 bushels per acre, and the crop will sell for close to \$400,000,000. To transport this crop will require 750,000 freight cars.

ANTHRACITE WAGE SCALE EFFECTIVE

Advance Reported to Have Had the Result of Bringing Many Miners Back to Their Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The anthracite operators general committee reports that the high wage scale which were put into effect on Dec. 4, dating from Dec. 1, have had the expected result of retaining the mine workers and of encouraging all hands engaged in the industry to their best efforts.

There are also evidences that the mine workers who had been drawn away from the region by higher wages which they could obtain in other occupations are drifting back to the anthracite region, now that the new wage scales have restored an even basis.

The United Mine Workers organization is naturally anxious to get back all its members so as to increase the strength of the organization, and is working toward that end. It is also true that the business men of the anthracite region, whose prosperity expands with the output of the mines, are doing everything in their power to fill the ranks of the miners to a maximum point. This outside cooperation is important to the general public by reason of the assurance of a greater supply of hard coal, and is, of course, appreciated by the operators.

Merchandise Orders Issued

Merchandise Orders Are the Best Form of Giving Holiday Gifts

A man or woman receiving one of OUR orders can select anything they wish in any department.
We issued 10,000 Merchandise Orders last year.
Banks, Factories, Insurance Companies, and many other employers of help, give their workers OUR Merchandise Orders.

The Mabley & Crew Co.
Cincinnati's Greatest Store—Founded in 1877

No Waiting Home Cooking No Waiters
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Woolworth Bldg., 328 Euclid Ave.

New Center Lunch Club
LUNCHEON 11 TO 2 SUPPER 5 TO 7
Obrien Bldg., 813 Prospect Ave.
CHARLES F. SMITH, Proprietor

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We've Grown With the City

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Printing, Stationery, Office Supplies
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PRINTING OFFICE—514 Main Street.

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Race and Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.
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Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
Quality at the Correct Price

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MANUFACTURING
Furrier and Importer
704 Race Street CINCINNATI
Phone Canal 300

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For Men and Women

Grand Opera House, 521 Vine Street
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"Sweet Clover" Lunch Rooms
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Entrance to Gibson House
General Dining Room, 2nd Floor
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Luncheon 11 to 3 Dinner 5 to 7:30
Cincinnati

Greater Closson's
Bigger, Better, More Interesting Than Ever
Headquarters for Lamps, Silver, Mahogany, Statuary, Paintings, Art Crete, Antiques, Rugs, Draperies, Etc., Etc. Four floors of exclusive art objects.
The Gift Store
4th St., W. of Race, Cincinnati
THE A. B. CLOSSON JR. CO.

BUY "BOUNDTOWEAR" BARGAIN FROM BANKHARDT
Manufacturers and Retailers of TRUNKS & LEATHER GOODS
CINCINNATI

THE CHAS. ETINGER CO.
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Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Etc.

Make Your Holiday Gifts

this year of the Substantial, Sensible Kind—No better place to buy them than at the favorite store of

THE JOHN SHILLITO COMPANY

7th, Race and Shillito Place
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High Quality Cleaning & Dyeing

of wearing apparel, house furnishings and carpets. Expert artisans and modern equipment insure your satisfaction.

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A Wagon Will Call.

Mail orders given prompt and careful attention. Delivery charges paid.

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High Grade Laundry

Make It A JEWEL CHRISTMAS

Jewelry makes the most appropriate Christmas gift. It is lasting and a constant reminder of the donor.

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146 E. Fourth Street, CINCINNATI

Men's Furnishings—Hats READY TO WEAR CLOTHES

THE BURKHARDT BROS. CO.
AROLD & BURKHARDT INCORPORATED
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HARDWARE for Hard Wear CUTLERY that Cuts TOOLS for Toolers

Save the Difference **Pickerings** Fifth & Main Sts.
CINCINNATI—My Happy Home

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

GENERAL ELECTRIC
CO.'S EXPANSION

Record Profits of \$27,000,000
Likely to Be Shown for the
Fiscal Year—Much Money
Spent for Plant Facilities

If the official estimates of the General Electric Company management are verified by the full returns, the company in its fiscal year ending Dec. 31 will roll up a record profit of \$27,000,000, a sum nearly \$8,000,000 larger than in 1916, up to that time holding the record in volume of net earnings and for that matter in percentage of profits for the stock.

In 1916, General Electric's fixed charges on its relatively small bonded debt of \$12,047,000 were only \$671,445. For 1917 charges will be considerably larger. The company sold \$15,000,000 three-year 6 per cent notes in July. The half year's interest on these and the interest and discount on the \$10,000,000 additional 6 per cent notes sold at the end of November will add about \$550,000 to charges this year.

On this basis total charges for 1917 may be approximated at \$1,100,000. This sum deducted from the \$27,000,000 of net profit after taxes of all sorts, including excess profits taxes, leaves a balance of \$25,900,000 for the \$101,512,500 stock that will be outstanding Dec. 31. This is equivalent to 25.6 per cent compared with 18.31 per cent in 1916. The new \$10,000,000 stock will not be issued until after the 1918 year is under way.

In other words, General Electric in 1917 should earn its dividend nearly 3 1/2 times. And this is after deducting what must be a considerable excess profits tax.

The estimate of \$27,000,000 net for 1917 probably errs on the conservative side. In 1916 on gross of \$134,242,290 the company showed a profit of 14.4 per cent after charges and taxes. This year on the same test the profit will be 14.06 per cent. Those who know the conservatism with which General Electric figures are regularly prepared feel that final figures will overrun the \$27,000,000 estimate by a substantial sum.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the General Electric situation, and one which is least appreciated, is the big physical expansion which has been quickly progressing for two years. During 1916 and 1917 the company will have expended or started work on new plant facilities, which includes land, buildings and machinery, involving a total of \$36,000,000. In 1916 the actual expenditure was \$8,828,254. This means that in 1917 the company has either expended or committed itself to the expenditure of \$27,000,000 for new physical equipment with which to handle its record volume of business.

The growth of General Electric has been so great during recent years and the present magnitude of its gross and net are so much in excess of normal times that the following comparative figures make a remarkable exhibit:

Gross sales	Income	New construction
1917 \$132,000,000	\$27,000,000	25.6
1916 131,242,290	18,828,254	18.31
1915 85,222,070	11,737,909	11.5
1914 80,467,291	11,287,825	11.1
1913 106,477,428	13,057,879	12.9
1912 89,182,186	12,578,736	16.2
1911 70,843,854	10,562,806	14.5
1910 71,478,558	10,855,692	16.7

*Includes actual expenditures and those which have been started. Only a part of expenditure has actually been made.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC
EARNINGS GOOD

The Southern Pacific is one of the railroads which will this year show very much larger net earnings than last year. In this respect it is in a unique position.

According to present indications net earnings of the Southern Pacific for the full year to end Dec. 31 will exceed \$80,000,000, and this is after allowing for war taxes. This would compare with a net of slightly more than \$52,000,000 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916. In other words, the net promises to be more than 15 per cent larger than for 1916.

It is difficult to say definitely how much income Southern Pacific will this year realize from "outside operations" but last year it received more than \$11,600,000, which included interest and dividends from investments, etc. Taking this as a cost-adding estimate, the total net income of the Southern Pacific this year will probably be between \$29,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

In this case Southern Pacific would show a surplus over charges of approximately \$43,000,000, which would equal more than 15 per cent on the \$272,222,906 outstanding common stock, compared with 12.6 per cent in 1916.

ELEVATOR PLANS
IN NORTHWEST

PORT ARTHUR, Canada.—The Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company will construct a new elevator on the water front here at a cost of \$450,000. It is to be ready to handle the wheat crop of 1918. The unloading capacity will be 12 cars an hour and shipping capacity to the boats 45,000 bushels per hour. The Canadian Northern Elevator "B" will be rebuilt during this winter at a cost of \$500,000.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT
PARIS, France.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of \$3,886,000 in gold holdings, a decrease of \$3,000,000 in silver.

OCTOBER FOREIGN
TRADE STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The usual monthly statement of the foreign trade of the United States by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, shows imports and exports by great groups during October, 1917, and 10 months ended October, 1917, as follows (000 omitted) with comparisons:

Imports	October 1917	October 1916
Crude materials for use in mfg.	\$92,183	\$63,780
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	32,817	24,447
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	19,970	24,343
Manufactures for further use in mfg.	43,848	34,145
Manufactures ready for consumption	23,981	29,932
Miscellaneous	3,219	2,012
Total imports	\$221,218	\$178,659
Exports	October 1917	October 1916
Crude materials for use in mfg.	\$1,083,787	\$859,596
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	313,385	203,915
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	321,242	295,347
Manufactures for further use in mfg.	452,487	319,989
Manufactures ready for consumption	319,459	283,968
Miscellaneous	13,674	17,018
Total exports	\$2,504,034	\$2,009,833

Imports	October 1917	October 1916
Crude materials for use in mfg.	\$94,366	\$85,590
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	26,639	38,099
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	62,074	54,871
Manufactures for further use in mfg.	113,633	87,252
Manufactures ready for consumption	228,730	209,385
Miscellaneous	2,839	9,971
Foreign	5,530	5,445
Total imports	\$543,231	\$490,613
Exports	October 1917	October 1916
Crude materials for use in mfg.	\$609,680	\$544,473
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	433,979	332,105
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	648,265	533,947
Manufactures for further use in mfg.	1,071,096	732,145
Manufactures ready for consumption	2,291,839	2,171,745
Miscellaneous	46,632	77,074
Foreign	49,168	49,637
Total exports	\$5,150,589	\$4,441,126

Exports of principal items under heading "miscellaneous" for October, 1917, were: Horses, \$1,661,698; mules, \$165,705; and seeds, \$352,767; and for 10 months ended October, 1917: Horses, \$30,224,569; mules, \$1,279,049; and seeds, \$3,358,249.

Imports in November were 7038 equivalent 500-pound bales compared with 12,500 500-pound bales in November, 1916.

The number of cotton spindles active in November was 33,604,650 compared with 32,758,045 in the similar month of a year ago.

REPORT AS TO
COTTON CONSUMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report just issued by the Bureau of Census shows that there were consumed in November exclusive of linters 590,763 running bales of cotton compared with 583,044 bales in November, 1916.

The exports last month including linters were 415,655 running bales compared with 733,270 running bales in November, 1916.

Imports in November were 7038 equivalent 500-pound bales compared with 12,500 500-pound bales in November, 1916.

The number of cotton spindles active in November was 33,604,650 compared with 32,758,045 in the similar month of a year ago.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Applications for loans from the Federal Farm Loan Bank at Louisville during November exceeded those of any other month in the bank's history, numbering 716 for an aggregate of \$1,851,000. Of this total loans aggregating \$1,428,500 were approved. Loans to date total \$8,317,100, and total applications aggregate \$14,548,567. The total number of loans applied for was 7885.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Charles W. Morse has formed the American Shipbuilding Corporation of Virginia, capital \$10,000,000, to fulfill a shipping board contract for the construction of 12 8800-ton steel cargo ships, to cost \$15,000,000.

H. L. Gwaller & Co., New York, say: The local raw silk market is quiet, and buying continues to be of a hand-to-mouth character. Prices remain steady and unchanged, supported by the firmness of the primary markets abroad.

The Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company of Reading, Conn., has filed a certificate of increase of capital stock, from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, and the value of the 20,000 shares is increased from \$50 to \$100 a share.

Reports to Railroads War Board show that on Dec. 10 last unfilled car orders amounted to 117,132 cars, decrease of 22,880 since Nov. 1, and increase of only 10,000 over Dec. 1, 1916, although roads are handling 20 per cent more traffic than at the corresponding time last year.

Director Manning of the Bureau of Mines, in his annual report, says such rapid strides are being made toward developing within the United States sources of potash, nitrate, iron pyrites for manufacturing sulphuric acid, and manganese that it may soon be possible to reduce the importation of these commodities and release ship tonnage for other war work.

EVENTFUL MONTH
FOR SECURITIES

Stocks Selling at Lower Range
Than for Many Years, Railroads Having Been Particularly Affected by the Slump

Like December a year ago this month to date has proved to be an eventful one in a most eventful year. Although stocks late in November had reached what appeared to be a steady foundation, the halting space proved to be brief, and the liquidating movement, which had proceeded with slight interruptions since the flotation of the first Liberty Loan in June, has again asserted itself.

This week's slump has resulted in railroad stocks, as measured by the average, falling to prices lower than ever before reached in the Twentieth Century; in fact, to the lowest range since early in December, 1898. The industrials are quoted at a discount of 40 per cent from the war crest of 13 months ago, and are at mid-1915 figures, as are the copper shares.

Although the drastic price readjustment now in process may be attributable to prospects of a long war and its attendant hardships, expectation of early peace was the immediate cause for the crumbling of prices last December when 2,000,000 and even 3,000,000 shares were thrown overboard some days.

It may be interesting to recall the spectacular developments of world-wide importance in that month. Following intimations from Berlin that the coming Reichstag meeting was to be of unusual importance, came the German peace proposals on the 12th, a week later the famous speech of Lloyd George in which he stated that the door was still open to Berlin to make a definite statement of terms, and then news that President Wilson had taken independent steps intended to further peace movements. Finally, Secretary Lansing announced that the United States itself was on the verge of war and the stock market as a whole reached bottom prices on the 21st.

The appended tabulation pictures the sharp revision of prices from the war crests and also gives the market level on Dec. 13, 1916, the day following von Bethmann-Hollweg's statement that Germany was ready for peace:

RAILS	This 1916-17 Dec. Year	High	Low	Close
Atchafalpa	78 1/2	108 1/2	30 1/2	104 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	45	96	51	85
Brook Rad Trans.	36 1/2	87 1/2	52 1/2	83
Canadian Pacific	126	183 1/2	67 1/2	168 1/2
Chic. Milw. & St. P.	35 1/2	102 1/2	66 1/2	92 1/2
Delaware & Hudson	92 1/2	156	63 1/2	150 1/2
Erie	134	45 1/2	32 1/2	36 1/2
Great Northern	84 1/2	127 1/2	43 1/2	118 1/2
New York Central	64 1/2	114 1/2	49 1/2	103 1/2
Norfolk & Western	78 1/2	118 1/2	40 1/2	111 1/2
Pennsylvania	43	60	17	50 1/2
Reading	64 1/2	115 1/2	50 1/2	107 1/2
Southern Pacific	40 1/2	104 1/2	25 1/2	98 1/2
Union Pacific	104 1/2	153 1/2	48 1/2	145 1/2
20 rails' average	72 1/2	112 1/2	40 1/2	106 1/2

INDUSTRIALS	This 1916-17 Dec. Year	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	63	108 1/2	45 1/2	101 1/2
Am Locomotive	47 1/2	98 1/2	50 1/2	87 1/2
Am Smelting	67 1/2	122 1/2	55 1/2	119 1/2
Anaconda	103 1/2	153 1/2	51 1/2	91 1/2
Atl. Gulf & W. I.	89	147 1/2	58 1/2	138 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	67 1/2	156	88 1/2	144 1/2
Central Leather	57	123	60	105
Crescent Steel	40 1/2	99 1/2	53 1/2	77 1/2
General Motors	84 1/2	136	60 1/2	114 1/2
Int Mer M. Pfd.	85	125 1/2	40 1/2	114 1/2
Mex Petroleum	68 1/2	129 1/2	61 1/2	104 1/2
Pullman	107	177	163 1/2	163 1/2
Studebaker	48 1/2	126 1/2	48 1/2	126 1/2
Swift & Co.	117	177	61	147 1/2
United Fruit	111	169 1/2	58 1/2	158 1/2
U. S. Steel	79 1/2	136 1/2	56 1/2	119 1/2
Utah Copper	139	215	55	116 1/2
20 industrials' aver.	66 1/2	110 1/2	43 1/2	102 1/2

*Before 3-13 per cent stock dividend.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 14

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—S. Kalkreuth, U. S. Cincinnati—G. F. Schott of Schott Shoe Co., U. S. El Paso, Texas—W. H. Shelby, U. S. Havana—Manuel Mallo de Fernandez Valdez & Co., U. S. Havana, Cuba—M. Iglesias and E. Menendez de B. Menendez & Co., U. S. Kansas City—R. P. Alderson of Ellet Kendall Shoe Co., U. S. Los Angeles—Edgar Larson of Mue Fier & Walker, Tour, 130 55 116 1/2. Lynchburg—G. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co., U. S. Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. and W. C. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co., Inc., U. S. Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode of Craddock, Terry & Co., U. S. New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Co., U. S. New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros., U. S. Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb of Grieb & Son, Essex. San Francisco—H. Cullinan of Buckingham & Hecht, U. S. San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of Marvin Shoe Co., Essex. Toledo—C. M. Dederick of Shimmens Boot & Shoe Co., 173 Lincoln St. Utica, N. Y.—F. E. Gauss of Bowne Gauss Shoe Co., U. S. Utica, N. Y.—H. D. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald, U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Allentown, Pa.—I. Greenberg of Greenberg Miller Co., U. S. Rochester, N. Y.—T. W. Newcomb of Newcomb Anderson Shoe Co., U. S. London, England—W. C. Everett of John Morton & Sons, Tour. London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd., Room 55, 60 South St.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER CO.
MONTREAL, Que.—The Southern Canada Power Company, Limited, reports for the year ended Sept. 30 last net profits from operations of \$126,706, a total income of \$130,654, and a surplus of \$44,482.

FRENCH NOTES
HOLDING FIRM

Attract Some Attention by Improving Fractionally, While Others Move Downward

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While foreign government loans have been extremely weak, French Republic 5 1/2 per cent secured loan convertible gold notes, due April 1, 1919, have been a conspicuous exception, gaining 1/4 Tuesday, when all foreign bonds were declining. They closed Wednesday at 94 1/4, up 1/4 from the low of the year. The high reached since they were offered was 101, April 1, 1917.

These bonds are outstanding in amount of \$100,000,000. They are a direct obligation of the French Republic and secured by pledge of securities approved by J. P. Morgan Co., valued at not less than \$120,000,000, of which approximately \$20,000,000 consists of securities of American corporations and municipalities (including securities of Canadian Pacific), and the remainder consists of obligations of the following governments: Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Switzerland, Holland, Spain, Egypt, Province of Quebec, Denmark, Norway and Sweden; also bonds of the State of Bern, Switzerland, bonds of city of Stockholm, Sweden, and shares of Spanish railway companies and of Suez Canal Company. They were offered in March, 1917, at 99 and interest.

French Republic 5 1/2 per cent convertible at par any time before maturity into 20-year 5 1/2 per cent bonds of the French Government, due April 1, 1919, and not subject to prior redemption. Principal and interest are to be paid in New York City in United States gold coin, without deduction of any French taxes.

At present prices these bonds yield 8.70 per cent. Any substantial movement looking toward peace would influence a sharp advance in this issue. The convertible feature is considered valuable for the reason that on a peace basis long term 5 1/2 per cent government bonds would sell considerably above par.

IOWA'S CRQPS
MORE VALUABLE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Iowa State crop report gives the value of the corn crop this year as \$397,376,999, compared with \$280,416,500 last year; 51 per cent of the crop was soft or not matured when low temperatures came this fall. The oats crop is valued at \$146,043,882, or a \$56,000,000 increase; spring wheat \$6,207,652, or \$3,300,000 increase; winter wheat \$4,723,119, against \$12,417,062. Winter wheat was unfavorably affected. Combined crops are valued at \$882,059,699, or more than 8 per cent increase.

REAL ESTATE

Attention is called to the proper cleaning of sidewalks at this time in compliance with a city ordinance, covering the situation under present conditions. Owners are required to remove all obstructions within three hours during the day, or make the obstruction even and cover with sand, sawdust, or ashes.

SALES IN THE SOUTH END

Samuel Specter and wife have sold to Maurice B. Holsberg, who resells to Etta Miller, the five-story brick building at 76 to 82 Shawmut Avenue, corner of 25 Cornhill Street, also extending to the corner of Ohio Street, South End. The improvements cover 1190 square feet of land, valued at \$7100, and its amount is made part of the \$13,000 assessment.

Jacob Waitkin, who recently took title to a four-story and basement brick house at 42 Emerald Street, has this day transferred it to Ethel Diamond. The total assessment is \$7800, which includes \$2400 carried on 1121 square feet of land.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company. Contracts awarded Dec. 12:

1917.....195,943,000	1908.....103,621,000
1916.....201,259,000	1907.....126,212,000
1915.....167,796,000	1906.....110,717,000
1914.....156,659,000	1905.....104,822,000
1913.....163,202,000	1904.....93,673,000
1912.....193,066,000	1903.....98,304,000
1911.....166,906,000	1902.....114,590,000
1910.....153,282,000	1901.....117,952,000
1909.....157,000,000	

SHIPPING NEWS

Statistics issued by the Boston Fish Bureau today show 42 fishing vessels with 922,135 pounds fresh groundfish arriving here during the past seven days, compared to 47 vessels with 1,242,015 pounds for the corresponding period of last year.

Fish prices continue high at the South Boston mart today. Two trips were brought in, the schooner Mary having 43,000 pounds, and the Fannie Belle Atwood 11,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$10@11.50, steak cod \$13.50@15.50, market cod \$8@11.50, pollock \$7.50, large hake \$12 and small hake \$9.

Tilfish was landed at New York by three schooners, the Alice M. Guthrie having 16,000 pounds, Agnes 10,000 and Ruth Pember 10,000. It was reported here today, selling ex vessel at nine cents per pound.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schrs Louisa R. Silva about 1000 lbs of salted herring from Newfoundland, Eugenia 3400 pounds of salted fish, and gill netters about 60,000 pounds of fresh fish.

FINANCIAL NEEDS
OF THE RAILWAYS

Five Billion Dollars of Capital
Expected to Be Required in
Next 10 Years—Government
Regulation Receives Support

Discussing the financial needs of the railroads in the Manufacturers' News Chairman Trumbull of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway executive advisory committee says in part: In 10 years \$5,000,000,000 of new capital has been invested in rebuilding American railways, an average of \$500,000,000 a year. The normal growth of the country will make necessary a still greater increase in railway developments in the next 10 years. How are these billions of new capital to be provided?

Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that in the last four years new capital invested in railways was only about half the investment in the preceding four years, or \$260,000,000 a year, when at the former rate of growth it should have been \$500,000,000 a year.

Is it any wonder that the railways staggered under the load when, last year, they were compelled to haul 500,000,000 more ton-miles of freight than in 1913, the record year of traffic?

In a country stretching 3000 miles between oceans, with industrial centers 1000 to 2000 miles from chief sources of food and raw material, adequate low-cost rail transportation is a vital necessity. If the railways fail to attract new capital sufficient to provide adequate transportation, the whole industrial activity of the country must be unfavorably affected.

Not one of the largest five eastern systems could finance itself today by the offering of stocks. In the South and West there are only three systems whose earnings are sufficient to make a market for their shares. Unable to sell new stock, railways have been compelled to finance urgent capital requirements by borrowing—selling bonds when they could, or putting out short-term notes at whatever rates the money markets will take them.

The merchant or manufacturer who attempts to meet his need for new capital by frequent borrowing from banks or offer of new mortgages on his property, soon comes to the end of his rope. The experience of railways is no different. However the effect on the community is vastly different. A merchant or manufacturer may fail without causing a ripple in the great current of industry, but if the credit of a railway collapses the whole community inevitably feels the effects.

Why is capital not flowing into the railways in

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One Long Delight

Superior Service and Low Fares to
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Winter Tourist Fares from Boston to
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ST. PETERSBURG 59.60
Including Meals and Stateroom Accommo-
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CORRESPONDING LOW FARES TO
ALL OTHER PORTS
EXCURSION TICKETS GOOD
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Pier 42, Hoose Tunnel Docks, Boston

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Through Daily Train
To Pittsburgh,
Cincinnati,
Indianapolis and
St. Louis

Via Hell Gate Bridge Route
Effective Nov. 25, 1917

Lv. Boston	1:30 P.M.
Providence	2:30 "
New York	3:30 "
New London	4:00 "
New Haven	5:21 "
Bridgeport	5:52 "
Due New York (Penn. Sta.)	7:35 "
Harrisburg	11:45 A.M.
Pittsburgh	6:00 A.M.
Cincinnati (Central Time)	10:10 "
Indianapolis	1:40 P.M.
St. Louis	2:15 "
	9:35 "

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and massive fortifications. This trip
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charm and vivid interest.

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yon in Southern California and
many miles of automobile.

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10,000 ton Lloyd's A1 registered—Delightful Serv-
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Outback passage—Lowest Rates—Pacific Tours
\$237.50 1st class. Sailings every 21 days.
Jan. 1, Jan. 12, Feb. 12.
H. E. BURNETT, 17 Battery Pl., New York,
603 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

**LOG SHIPMENTS TO
LUMBER MILLS NEED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—According to
authentic information, many of the
hard-wood lumber mills in Tennessee,
Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana,
are compelled to shut down every
three or four days while awaiting
shipments of logs; it is also asserted
that carriers are not making the nec-
essary efforts to afford relief; there
are also complaints of insufficient
switching facilities; and in the distri-
bution of empty cars, all of which
prevents the filling of large war
orders for the Government. A general
report on shipping conditions will be
made to the Interstate Commerce
Commission and the Car Service Com-
mission.

A number of lumbermen who have
just returned from Washington, say
that Government desires the mills to
continue to operate at full capacity
as a vital factor toward winning the
war.

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Holiday Trips

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rate includes first cabin berth and meals on steamer,
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with best service. One way and round trip
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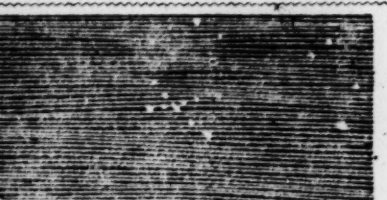
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American plan.....\$3.00 and up

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E. R. CORSON.

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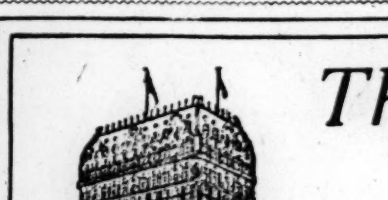
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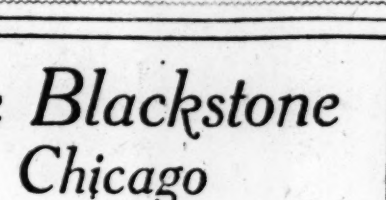
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Near Massachusetts Ave. Subway Station, which is 1 minute to South and 11 to North Stations. Good garages nearby.
The Puritan is the distinctive Boston House and is called by globe travelers one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.
Our rates are wholly reasonable. It will be a pleasure to answer your inquiries and to send you our booklet of the hotel with its guide to Boston and the historic vicinity. Ask me to do so. We also have for motorists a little book of Thirty Motor Runs around Boston.
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Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
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Special weekly rates on application.
No rooms without bath.
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EVERETT H. RICH, Managing Partner

The Charlesgate
Corner Beacon Street and Back Bay Park
Overlooking Charles River and Fenway
One of Boston's Best Residential Hotels

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America's Latest and Most Refined, and New York's Centermost Hotel
Only hotel occupying an entire city block. Vanderbilt and Madison Aves. 43rd and 44th Sts., adjoining Grand Central Terminal.
1000 rooms open to outside air.
Rates from \$2.50 per day.
Suites from \$2.50 to \$10.00 per day.
Large and small ball, banquet and dining salons and suites especially private.
John McE. Bowman, Pres.

The Copley Plaza Hotel
ESTABLISHED 1911
COPLEY SQUARE
BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.
TARIFF
Single Room with Bath: \$8 per day and up.
Double Room with Bath: \$12 per day and up.
Single Room without Bath: \$6 per day and up.
Double Room without Bath: \$10 per day and up.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION BY TROLLEY LINES
Past President of Railway Society Says New Uses Are Being Found for Electric Cars

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Trolley lines can assist the United States food administration in collecting and distributing food products, first in the country from the farmer, and second in the city between the wholesaler and the retailer. This is the view expressed by C. Loomis Allen, past president of the American Railway Association. "Extensive experiments are now being carried on with a container system, which if successful," he says, "will enable goods in quantities as high as five tons to be carried directly from the producer to the store where it is sold to the consumer."

"This all means that new uses are being found for the electric roads and that more new uses will be found. There are, of course, some engineering problems to be overcome and difficulties may be encountered in the restrictions which some communities have placed upon electric railway operation. That is why the assistance of the public is necessary. These are war times and transportation agencies must not be hampered in the rendering of service."

"Electric railways are among the largest users of coal and the largest employers of labor. Coal and labor, all else, must be conserved, in the interest of the nation. We are willing and anxious to do our part and the effort of every electric railway manager of the country is being exerted to effect economy. In this effort we can, I believe, look for the cooperation of the regulatory commissions, both state and local, and of the public itself. Unnecessary service causes waste of fuel and waste of labor. It

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GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager.
Formerly of Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and Parker House, Boston
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Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. Central location, near shops and theaters. One block from elevated and subway stations.
Room and Bath \$2 and up.
Two persons \$3 and up.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$5 and up.
New addition now under construction to be opened shortly.

Hotel Majestic
Central Park West
at the 72nd St. Motor Gateway
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"THE HOUSE OF GOOD WILL"
Within the Zone of Attraction
Outside the Zone of Confusion
COPELAND TOWNSEND, Lessee-Director

Hotel Manhattan
In the Center of New York
MADISON AVENUE
42nd and 43rd Streets
One block from the Grand Central Terminal.
Entrance to Subway and convenient to all Transportation Lines.
Within easy access of all places of amusement and in the heart of the new shopping district.
Rates from \$2.50 per day.
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Jerusalem and the Ninth Crusade



ALL the Christian world has just thrilled with the news that Jerusalem, ancient capital city of Palestine, is now in British hands. What sights and sounds greeted the eager men in khaki who have at last gained entrance into this city, which has been in Moslem possession ever since 1244; the meager reports give one small chance to conjecture. Have the haunting Turkish flags, with their stars and crescents, the flowing garments and red fezes of the dark-faced inhabitants, quite given place to the somber uniforms and bronzed faces of the men in the British ranks? Recent events will at least recall to many a one-time visitor to the Orient, in days of peace, the picturesque scenes and the interesting associations which held him spellbound.

In the days before the war, travelers to Jerusalem were in three classes. First of all, there was, perhaps, the idle tourist, a man of wealth, who, before returning to Italy or the Italian Riviera in the spring, boarded a little vessel which took him from Cairo to Jaffa. Eager for amusement and excitement, this tourist probably found little of either; and, after a few days of disappointment and wondering awe at the crowded streets, dirty gulleys, seething masses of strange races, all about him, scornfully left Jerusalem, fancying that, in every respect, it is inferior to Cairo.

Secondly, there were the religious pilgrims, many of whom fully expected to find all the places exactly as described in the Bible. They silently accepted everything the Dragoman told them, plausibly moved about the city without questioning a single legend, and departed as comforted as some medieval palmer. The most devout were the Russians, many of whom made the journey to Odessa on foot, and tramped in great droves all the rising, dusty road from Jaffa.

The third class of visitor was more intelligent than the preceding. He knew his Bible from more angles, he



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A street scene in Jerusalem

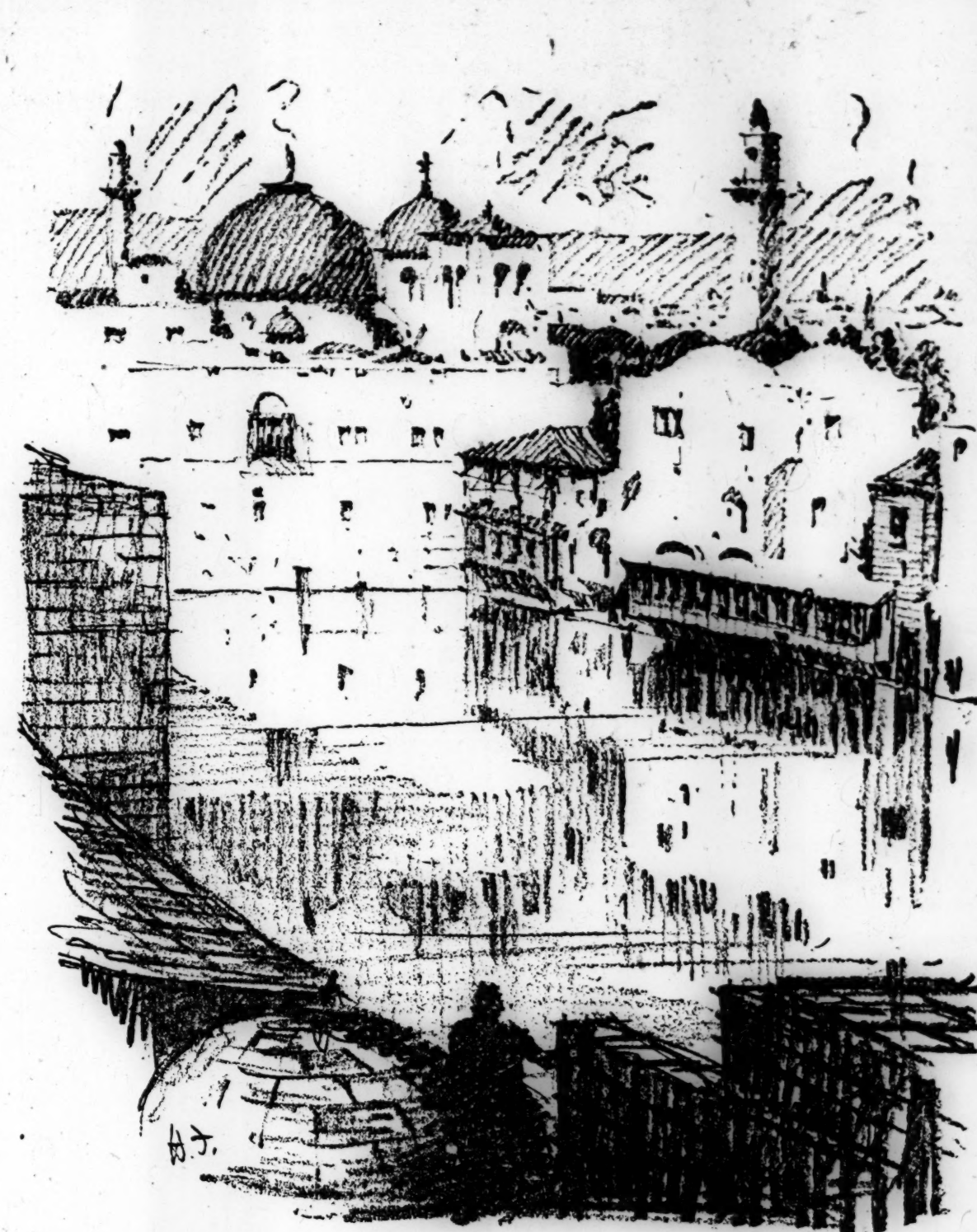
This visit of the Kaiser stirred up another marked change in the city; the entire town was cleaned up! That was in 1898, and since no one of so great importance has entered Jerusalem in the years that intervene, there has been no pressing need of cleaning up again. The Moslem, so scrupulously

the needed things in a recovered Jerusalem. The newly arrived westerner begins to understand why the Jews made so much of odors and were so grateful for perfumes. Even today they have special thanks for sweet smells. It is impossible to gain any single

edge of the city of Solomon's times. Yet it must have been a new local habitation for the people who, until then, had been almost entirely wandering shepherds, to whom the command, "To your tents, O Israel," had a realistic meaning. With all the superlatives of description, lavished by Biblical scribes, could the Temple of Solomon have been so marvelously impressive as the products of those greater builders, the Egyptians and the Greeks? In general appearance, it was likely Phoenician, while Nehemiah's was Persian. Today not even its site is assured. The four hills of the modern town which, to some Biblical literalists, are still seven; the obliteration of valleys by centuries of deposits of rubbish; the levelings consequent upon military operations, have practically wiped out the ancient city of glory. What is considered the Temple space is now occupied by a Moslem mosque, entrance to which is denied Christians, though the Muhammadans, with commendable magnanimity, have allowed masses in various portions of the open space before the Temple, and sold to the Jews the comforting privilege of weeping, walling and praying beside the Temple wall.

HOW could the city preserve its appearance, ravaged, destroyed, rebuilt, captured, converted, deserted, neglected, as it has been repeatedly? Even David had to capture it to possess it. Babylon carried off its citizens. Though Alexander the Great entered it peacefully, without molesting the Jews, the Egyptians later captured and razed it. Herod rebuilt it and renamed it, trying to make a great center of it. Theaters and gymnasia flourished. When the Romans, under Titus, conquered it, Jews were forbidden to reside within the city. In 637 the great Muhammadan leader, Omar, took the city. Although he had the Temple restored, he allowed the Christians to retain their churches. This Moslem rule lasted until the dramatic capture of the city by the Crusaders, in 1099, with the subsequent establishment of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem. Then Godfrey of Boulogne turned all the Moslem mosques back again to Christian churches. Rather strangely, the holy sites had little or no interest for either Christians or Muhammadans. For the former, Rome was greater, for the latter Mecca. The Crusaders, however, burned with zeal for all the sacred places. Then sprang up those supposedly assured identifications, and those intense rivalries for possession or privilege, which have darkened the splendor of the city's religious fervor and even precipitated great wars. The present struggle has recalled so much of past history that it is not out of place to remind readers that the strange flare-up between East and West in 1853, known as the Crimean War, really began with Russia's demand of control over Greek subjects in the Holy Land. Most striking of all was the alliance which resisted Russia's presumptions; England and France joined with the barbarian Turk to restore the balance of power.

For the modern visitor, furnished with some general knowledge of Jerusalem's change of masters, there will be poignant emphasis at every turn in the miscellaneous conglomeration of sects provided for and nationalities in control. Between 25 and 40 languages are spoken. There are a Russian cathedral, a French hospital of St. Louis, German schools, an Abyssinian church, an Anglican church, a Moravian hospital, the printing establishment of the Franciscan friars, the United Armenian Church of the Spasm, a Turkish school and museum, Mu-



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The Pool of Hezekiah

hammadan mosques, the American School of Archaeology. In the cloisters attached to one church, the Lord's Prayer is inscribed in only 32 languages!

ANY hope of converting the Moslems to Christianity seems entirely futile, in view of published reports. They are too close to the missionaries' teachings. They are keenly observant of the discrepancies between the occidental's preaching and his practice. They have themselves no great liturgy, but they feel that the mosque is God's house. They are never ashamed of their religion. They carry on their devotions before the entire world. While, on the one side, there are three orders of nuns in Jerusalem whose rules order them to pray for those who will not pray for themselves, the Muhammadan Muezzin, at dawn, cries in a clear voice to all the awakening faithful:

"God is most great. I testify there is no God but God! I testify Muhammad is God's messenger. Come ye and

pray! It is better to pray than to sleep. There is no God but God!"

The difficulty of converting a Moslem is admitted by laborers in the attempt itself, who, however, can always succeed in making their efforts charitable. In a period of seven years in Jerusalem, nine adult Moslems became Christians at a gross cost of \$60,000 apiece.

Similar to the Moslem in western eyes, yet, in reality, quite distinct from him, is the Jew. Just as Christianity has to come back to the land of its inception, as a guest to plead for its recognition as a son of the house, so the Jew, once the owner of all the land, has gradually returned to find himself a stranger among the peoples and a foreigner in the country. Yet here, as in every other district on the globe, rebuffs and revilings do no more than indifference would. Gradually, practically unnoticed, because he is always a retiring personality until he has won his controlling place, the Hebrew has returned in ever swelling

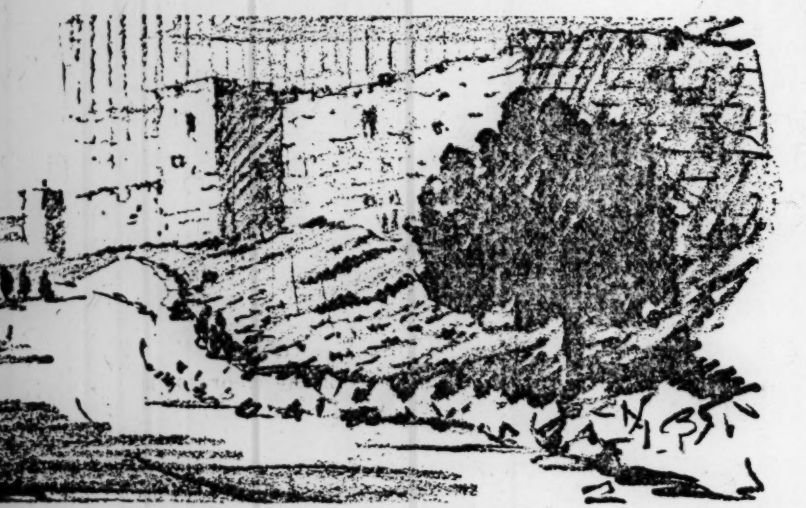
tides. In six years, their race increased tenfold, until, of the 60,000 dwellers in Jerusalem, 40,000 were Jews. Recently the influx has been stimulated by the Zionist movement, sponsored by numerous prominent rabbis. Not all Jews are in favor of this wholesale return to a land left so many centuries ago. The great English Rothschild said, in this connection, that, if the kingdom of Zion were established, he would apply for the post of permanent Ambassador to London.

Two details of Judaism always intrigue the outsider. As one approaches the city, he passes under successive wires stretched across the road. If he inquires, he will learn that these marks are exactly 2000 yards apart, to indicate the limits of the Sabbath journey beyond which, according to Hebrew law, one may not travel. The second is that no Jewish house is ever entirely completed. Some one stone, usually in a conspicuous place, is unheated or unplastered or unsurfaced, in perpetual commemoration of the fact that the Temple is destroyed.

ONE wonders how the Turkish officials felt, at the necessity of their keeping order in places in which they feel no religious veneration, yet in which they respect the traditions of a great past. The division of privileges within the Church of the Sepulchre itself only further exemplified the strange heterogeneity of the population of Jerusalem. Certain periods were reserved to westerners, who were allowed in the church strictly on time and herded out upon schedule, while a rapid examination was made of the premises to see if any holy relic had been purloined.

With all its peculiarities, Jerusalem is—well, itself. Without the fanaticism of Mecca, without the romantic stories of Baghdad, it yet has more to pride itself on than any other city of Palestine. There are as many different Jerusalems as there are different Romes. A Greek theater of modern melodrama vies with a German amusement hall. A woman wearing gaudy blue beads, to frighten away the devil, draws aside to let a Parisian society leader pass. The Anglican curate, in discreet alpaca, pales beside the magnificently bedecked Greek patriarch, draped in black headgear and loaded with heavy jewels. East and West here seem to have met in the person of a well-to-do Turk, tortured in French shoes, English stiff shirt and suit, yet wearing upon his closely cropped head the obligatory fez. The donkeys, who are the street cars of the Orient, trot lazily along; the water carriers slouch around the countless corners; dogs dodge everywhere.

One wonders what fate is now in store for this ancient city, to which belonged the name Urusalem, 500 years before the time of David. The Allies have recently declared that they will support the attempts of the Jews to establish a national home in the Holy Land. Perhaps more justice than we dream of now may come from this appalling conflict. One of its significant results may be a Jewish republic in Palestine, with its capital in Jerusalem.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Paul Thompson

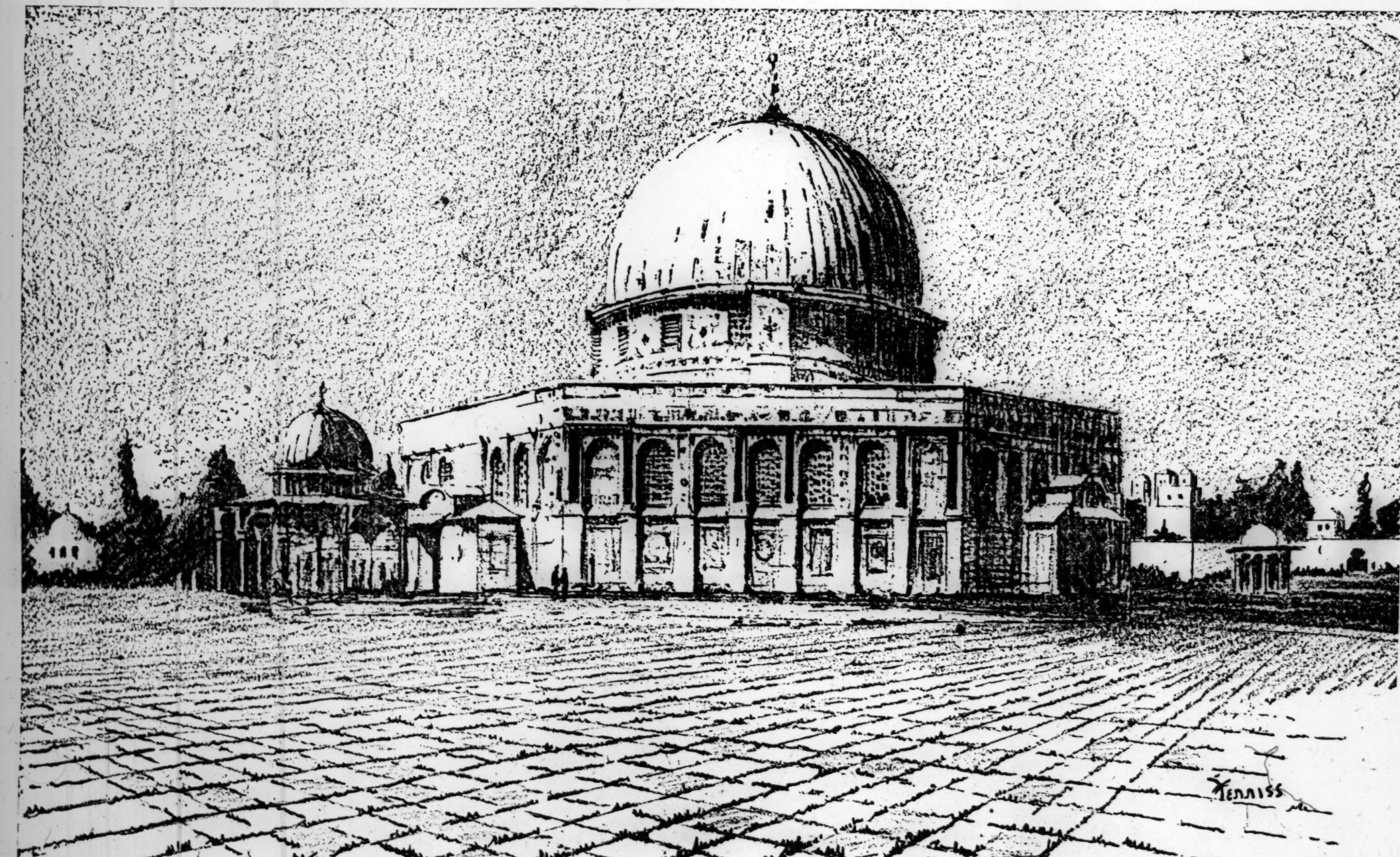
The way to the Mount of Olives

had assimilated a deal of church history, he knew the doubtfulness of many of the legends, yet he wanted to study upon the spot the changes in that religion whose development may well be called the wonder of all ages.

PRACTICALLY every one enters Jerusalem from Jaffa, its seaport. The forty-one miles may be traversed by carriage, upon donkeys, or upon camels. Occidentals eschew these two beasts, except when absolutely unavoidable; and, if the day be dry and windy, as so often in Palestine, it is wise to go up by train. The tramway out to the Pyramids has made this mode of travel less surprising in its effect upon the visitor. The train, drawn by a locomotive made in Philadelphia, wheezes along for almost four hours, so that the passengers have time to ruminate upon the fact that over this same route Solomon brought the cedars of Lebanon, to construct the temple. A station is close to the place where lived Delilah, who shorn Samson of his hair and glory. Then up and up climbs the narrow gauge train, through a steep rocky gorge, until it comes out upon the plateau where David defeated the Philistines. In a short time, the station outside the city is called, and cabs and barkers remind one that Jerusalem is as much alive today as ever. The approach is not too inviting, for, outside the walls of the original city, extensive suburbs have grown, in which houses are not constructed of the clean white rock of the older buildings; but where trim rows of gardens and uniform red-tiled roofs make one believe he is in some regulation German village.

These inconsistencies and contradictions are merely a beginning in a land where, upon entering a sacred place, the Arab keeps on his hat but takes off his shoes. Books are read backward; the men wear petticoats, while the women cover their faces; ladies are not first; carpets adorn the walls, pictures the ceilings; men dance together.

The walls of the inner city are pierced by a wide breach which might, symbolically, have served as the entrance of the British troops, for it was made in 1898, when the German Emperor visited Jerusalem, in order that his carriage might pass inside the city. Wheeled traffic has not helped the condition of the inner section. The abominable mud for months, the fine, white dust into which the roadbed is ground, the sharp gusts and the steady three days' sirocco, make life at times almost unbearable. And, when it does rain, the deep, soft mud is even worse.



The Mosque of Omar, at Jerusalem

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

THE HOME FORUM

David and Goliath

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE book of Samuel there is the record of a mortal who, if size and formidability counted for anything, would have to be acknowledged as one of the greatest of mankind. He was known as Goliath of Gath. The description of his armor and weapons is very impressive, but that which seems to have added most to his frightfulness was his blasphemous challenge to Israel. This evidently had the desired effect of demoralizing the army of Saul and bringing it to a standstill. Things seemed to be going from bad to worse, for so great seemed to be the foolish sense of helplessness that it appeared as if all the giant had to do was to walk away with the entire army.

Just about this time David, the shepherd-lad, came upon the scene. He, of course, had none of the accoutrements wherewith Goliath was encumbered, but he had a sure and certain understanding of God, and therefore he knew beforehand upon whose side victory would have to rest. Because of his understanding of God, David evidently was not being terrorized by the terrible suggestions of the giant. The end of the story comes near being humorous, for the warrior with spear of iron and armor of brass—this huge specimen of materiality with all of his noisy frightfulness—was suddenly removed with one "smooth stone" flung from the sling of the lad David.

It is not difficult to see the metaphysical lesson in this story and apply it to the world events of today. The challenge of error to Truth, of evil to righteousness or of matter to Spirit, claiming that matter alone is real and is presence and power, is the same in essence today as it was in the time of David. This is most admirably stated by Mrs. Eddy on page 268 of Science and Health. "Materialistic hypotheses," she says, "challenge metaphysics to meet in final combat. In this revolutionary period, like the shepherd-boy with his sling, woman

goes forth to battle with Goliath."

It is very apparent, from the story under consideration, that the trouble with the army of Saul was that the men were led to believe that they had to meet Goliath upon his own terms, which, of course, was exactly what he wanted. This is also the trouble with mankind today, for humanity has been led to believe by the giant, alias mortal mind, or a material sense of God, man, and the universe, that there is nothing that can deliver from the evils and errors of mortal mind but this Saul-mind's own methods and suggestions.

A very familiar example of this is the suggestion of this material sense that in order to escape from sickness we must study disease. This, however, increases the fear of disease and therefore prepares the way for more sickness. "Fear," says Mrs. Eddy, "is the fountain of sickness, and you master fear and sin through divine Mind; hence it is through divine Mind that you overcome disease." (Science and Health, pp. 391-392.) What has been said of disease may also be applied to every other affair of mankind. To study error rather than Truth, evil rather than God, and matter rather than Spirit, is to increase sorrow and prolong the night of discord, yet this is exactly what a large portion of the world is doing. It has been very busy listening to the loud, mesmeric voice of Goliath, or material sense, but paying scant attention to the "still small voice" of God, who is the Principle of divine metaphysics.

Upon such a scene of chaos came a woman who began to disbelieve in the all-importance claimed by matter, because she realized that God was All-in-all. One of the first things she learned to do was to recognize the Goliath of mortal mind for what it is and to deny its loudly asserted claims and methods. She found that there was but one authority, namely, the Bible, that pointed out the actual na-

ture of Goliath, and that all other literature was more or less tinged with fear of the giant, alias material sense. So she made the Bible the object of her closest research. As a result of this study, and of divine inspiration, she found in the Bible the weapon and manner of warfare that would remove the giant from off the earth and overcome the apparent power of its suggestions.

Now the simple weapon Mrs. Eddy found in the Bible and handed down to us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" was an understanding of Truth or Principle. For the great Goliath of material sense or mortal mind was found to be unreal, and its much vaunted boastings, which claimed that matter was the reality and substance of the universe, were found and proved to be a myth. And the myth has never failed to yield, no matter how big to material sense has seemed its talk, to the pebble of truth that has come from the sling of the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

When the lad David had slain Goliath a great transformation came over the men of Israel. The army suddenly became active and pursued the Philistines. David, therefore, had not only through a knowledge of God overcome the giant of Gath, he had actually enlightened the entire army of Israel. So today the world, conscious of a sense of helplessness in the futile struggle of slaying Goliath with Goliath's own methods is, through a little understanding of Christian Science, awakening to the true activity against the efforts of mortal mind to destroy righteousness from off the face of the earth.

The truth found in Christian Science is the only weapon wherewith finally and fully to destroy the myth called mortal mind. Every one, therefore, who will earnestly and sincerely study to understand Christian Science, becomes an invincible warrior for Principle, and thus helps to win the war for righteousness upon the earth. "In natural law and in religion the right of woman to fill the highest measure of enlightened understanding and the highest places in government, is inalienable, and these rights are ably vindicated by the noblest of both sexes. This is woman's hour, with all its sweet amenities and its moral and religious reforms." (Mary Baker Eddy in No and Yes, p. 45.)

Pastoral Poem

My bull is as white as the silvery fish in the river—
As white as the egret on the river bank—
As white as new milk.
His bellowing is like the roar of the Turk's cannon from the great river.
My bull is dark as the raincloud that comes with the storm.
He is like summer and winter—
Half of him dark as the thundercloud;
Half of him as white as sunshine.
His hump shines like the morning star.
His forehead is as red as the horn-bill's wattles.
His forehead is like a banner—seen by the people from afar.
He is like the rainbow.
I shall water him at the river, and drive
My enemies from the water with my spear.
Let them water their cattle at the well;
The river for me and my bull.
Drink, O bull, of the river. Am I not here with thee?
My spear to protect you?
—Pastoral poem of the Dinkas, or Nigritians of Eastern Sudan (S. L. Cummins' "Sub-Tribes of the Beih-el-Ghazal Dinkas").

At the Jaffa Gate of Jerusalem

"One morning I posted myself beside the Jaffa Gate for the purpose of forming some definite idea, if possible, of the character of the Jerusalem street crowd. The nations of the world streamed through that Gate within the hour, and more than that," Archie Bell writes.

"As I sat beside the Jaffa Gate I saw, first of all, several trains of camels enter the city, loaded with produce for the market. Then came many men on donkeys. They were perched high on bags of grain, which took the place of saddles. They wore zany headgear draped and bandaged about their foreheads and chins, and held in place by rolls of camel's hair. Some of them were genuine Bedouins and wore the big white and brown striped coats that serve as a protection from the sun in the daytime and a warm covering at night.

"Perhaps the most characteristic note of the endless procession was provided by the men and women representatives of the varied religious organizations which have their homes inside and outside the city walls. Some of these wore brown costumes, others white, blue, yellow, and about every tint and shade known to artists. Some wore poke bonnets and others caps that resembled tiles two feet long. Some were made of straw, some of felt. . . . In the midst of the crowd were many peasants dressed in exactly the same costumes that they would wear in the fields at home.

They could barely raise the heavy nailed boots from the pavement as they scuffed along. The girls and young women wore gaudy head-dresses, but their elders were usually dressed in black or brown.

"While sitting beside the Gate I saw the highway suddenly cleared and heard the pounding of metal on the pavement. Looking through the Gate I saw a stately procession arriving. The Patriarch of Jerusalem was going to call upon the Archbishop of Antioch, who was in the city. He was preceded by about six escorts, who pounded the road in unison with the bases of the big staffs which they carried. The patriarch, a splendid and dignified gentleman, walked alone, but he was followed by at least twenty monks and priests of the Greek Church. They wore tall black hats, black gowns, and their hair was twisted into a coil at the neck and brought up under the hat.

"Close behind the patriarch came several Yemen Jews from Arabia. They are picturesque gentlemen, whose hair is sometimes tightly clipped, excepting for two long curls that fall from their temples nearly to their shoulders. But their custom of wearing long curls in front of the ears is common to the most of the Jews of Jerusalem. Most of the Jews wear brilliantly colored coats that reach to their ankles, and many of them have bright sash caps with rows of long fur brims—which would appear to be unreasonable in the warm climate of

summer in Jerusalem. I saw some of them with long satin coats the color of lilac, and also bright coral pink trimmed with sable. Others wore brilliantly striped calico coats and broad-brimmed felt hats.

"In the crowd passed several Jews from Bokhara, men who adhered to the Cossack costume, with high boots, long coats and tight-fitting astrakhan fur caps. Turkish soldiers were passing to and from their barracks. Muhammadan ladies with white and black veils and Muhammadan gentlemen with the tarbush, American gentlemen with the turban, Japanese visitors dressed in their native costumes. . . . Persians with their little black caps and finely embroidered jackets, and, in the midst of all these, many persons whose identity could not be traced, because most of them had individual and eccentric raiment which stamped them as believers in something slightly opposed to the beliefs of their fellow-men.

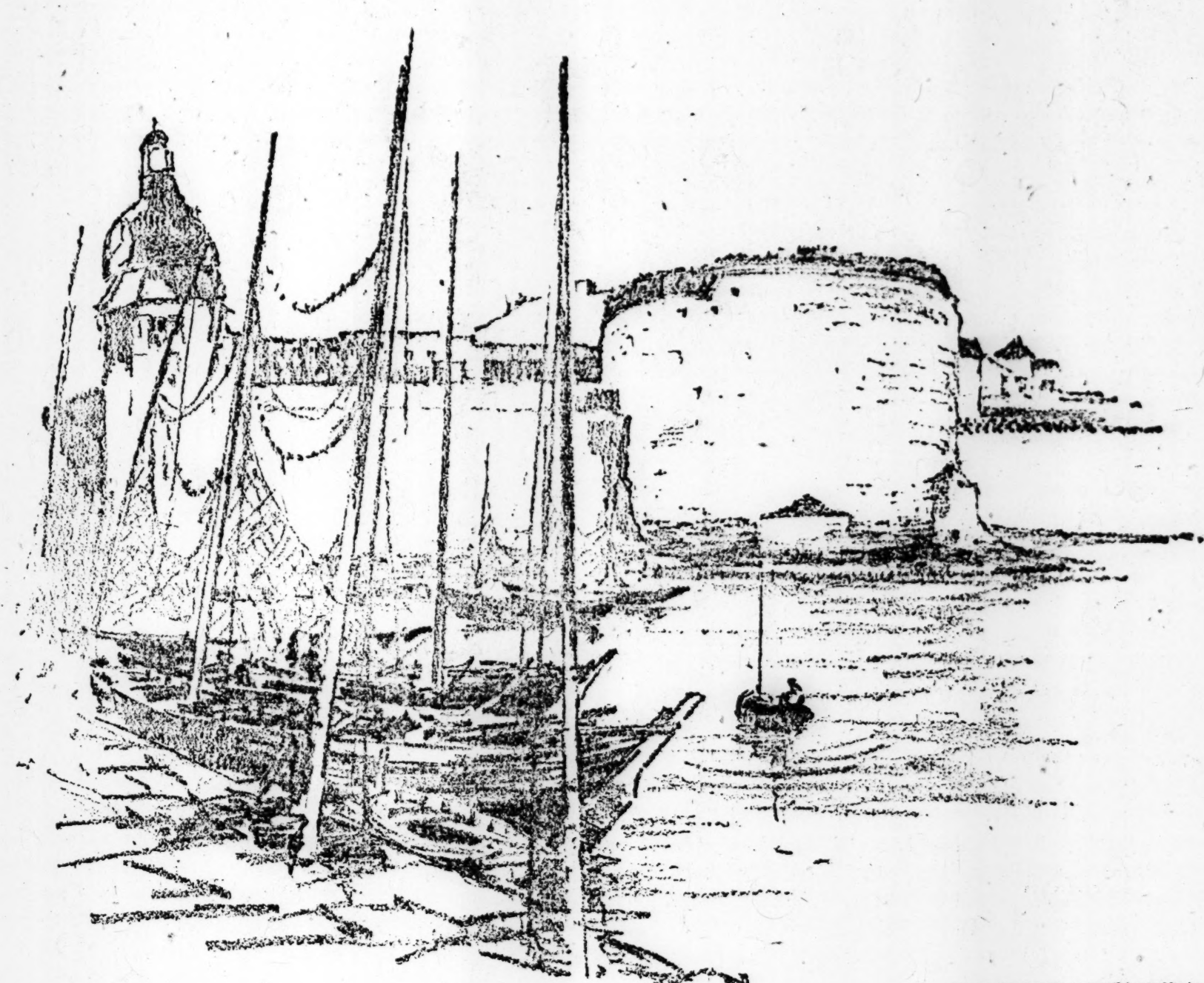
"Following came three market-women of Bethlehem, wearing the long white veils perched on high caps that distinguish them from all the other women of Palestine. Syrian cavalry officers came along on prancing Arab horses, and in the press there were many of those porters who have always been the marvel of strangers.

"The streets of Jerusalem within the walls are so narrow and crowded that it is impossible to drive a wagon through them and many of them are built of a series of steps upon the hill-

side, so that it is a task to lead camels or donkeys through them after sunrise. Therefore most of the carrying and portering is done by men. They carry the most surprising loads. I am told that they will step along briskly with six hundred pounds on their backs, with stout ropes holding the bundles to their foreheads.

"Cairo, which is the meeting-place of the East and the West, is popularly supposed to offer more varied types than any other city in the world, but even Cairo is not so cosmopolitan as Jerusalem. People come here from everywhere on earth as they go to Cairo, but they do not become fused with the other races. The Bokharan Jew is easily distinguished by his strikingly Mongolian features, and the Yemen Jew learns no language but Arabic, while his brother from Russia often speaks Yiddish, and the man who comes from Portugal and Spain cling to their respective languages, customs and costumes, having only Hebrew beliefs that make them Jews of a common stock. The same thing is true of most of the other people from Europe. Nations have their respective quarters, and their inhabitants do not mingle with the people of other nations to any degree. The same thing is true of the religionists.

"America has been called the 'Melting Pot' of the nations, and it is true that over there all the nations are being fused. In Jerusalem, as in no other place, they never fuse, and remain always the same."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Concarneau Harbor, Brittany

"The Bretons are by nature true sailors, and fishing is one of their chief industries," L. Edna Walter says in "The Fascination of Brittany." "Many ports, like Paimpol, send out great fleets to the deep-sea fishing near Iceland." In others the men are sardine fishers. "These fish frequent the neighborhood of Concarneau in June, work up to Audierne and Douarnenez by August, are off St. Pol de Léon in September, and then leave Brittany for the north."

"The Bay of Douarnenez is alive with the little fishing boats running in

and out with their brown sails filled by the wind.

"As the boats come in the women put down their knitting, with which they employ themselves during every moment of leisure, and hasten down to the piers. They load their baskets with the fish and carry them off to be cleaned with salt. The first thing to be done by the fishermen is to look after the fishing nets, for they are small and most expensive. . . . The nets are hung up to dry, sometimes on special props and sometimes on the masts of the ships. Concarneau har-

bor shows a wonderful array of boats draped with blue nets, and the time to see them at their best is at the Fête des Filets Bleus—a wonderful feast of color."

"In the little streets women sit outside their doors mending the nets upon which the prosperity of the family depends, and plunging them into blue dye while the brown corks are washed and put on again. The combination of brown and blue seems an echo of the colors of the fisherman's dress, which is always blue or brown, with great patches looking lighter

here and there, because of the fading effected in the original garments by sun and sea. Factories line the quay where the dressing of the fish and boiling of the oil is carried on."

Sometimes the sardines leave the Breton coast and then tunny and mackerel are cured and tinned in pieces, much like the sardines.

Thoreau and the Railroad

"The whistle of the locomotive penetrates my woods summer and winter," wrote Thoreau at Walden, "sounding like the screams of the hawk sailing over some farmer's yard, informing me that many restless city merchants are arriving within the circle of the town, or adventurous country traders from the other side. As they come under one horizon, they shout their warning to get off the track to the other, heard sometimes through the circles of two towns. Here come your groceries, country! your rations, countrymen! Nor is there any man so independent on his farm that he can say them nay. And here's your pay for them! screams the countrymen's whistle; timber, like long battering rams going twenty miles an hour against the city's walls, and chairs enough to seat all the weary and heavy laden that dwell within them. With such huge and lumbering civility the country hands a chair to the city. All the Indian huckleberry hills are stripped, all the cranberry meadows are raked into the city. Up comes the cotton, down goes the

woven cloth; up comes the silk, down goes the woolen; up come the books; but down goes the wit that writes them."

"I watch the passage of the morning cars with the same feeling that I do the rising of the sun, which is hardly more regular. Their train of clouds stretching far behind and rising higher and higher, going to heaven while the cars are going to Boston, conceals the sun for a minute and casts my distant field into the shade, a celestial train beside which the petty train of cars which hugs the earth is but the barb of the spear. The stabler of the iron horse was up early this morning by the light of the stars amid the mountains, to fodder and harness his steed. . . . If the snow lies deep they strap on his snowshoes, and with the giant plow plow a furrow from the mountains to the sea-board, in which the cars, like a following drill-barrow, sprinkle all the restless men and floating merchandise in the country for seed. All day the fire-steved flies over the country, stopping only that his master may rest, and I am awakened

by his tramp and defiant snort at midnight, when in some remote glen in the woods he fronts the elements incased in ice and snow; and he will reach his stall only with the morning star, to start once more on his travels without rest and slumber. Or, perchance, at evening, I hear him in his stable blowing off the superfluous energy of the day."

"What recommends commerce to me is its enterprise and bravery. It does not clasp its hands and pray to Jupiter. I see these men every day go about their business with more or less courage and content, doing more even than they suspect, and perchance better employed than they could have consciously devised. I am less affected by their heroism who stood up for half an hour in the front line at Buena Vista, than by the steady and cheerful valor of the men who inhabit the snow-plow for their winter quarters; who have not only the three o'clock in the morning courage, which Bonaparte thought was the rarest, but whose courage does not go to rest so early, who go to sleep only when the storm sleeps."

"But the bell rings and I must get off the track and let the cars go by:

What's the railroad to me?
I never go to see
Where it ends
It fills a few hollows.
And makes banks for the swallows.
It sets the sand a-blowing.
And the blackberries a-growing,
but I cross it like a cart path in the woods."

Lord Melbourne on the Soldier and the Statesman

The exploits of the soldier are performed in the light of the sun and in the face of day; they are performed before his own army, before the enemy; they are seen, they are known; for the most part they cannot be denied or disputed; they are told instantly to the whole world, and receive at once the meed of praise, which is so justly due to the valor and conduct that achieve them. Not so the services of the Minister: they are not so much in acting in great crises, as in preventing those crises from arising. Therefore they are often obscure and unknown, subject to every species of misrepresentation, and effected amidst obloquy, attack and condemnation, whilst in reality entitled to the approbation and gratitude of the country;—how frequently are such services lost in the transiency which they have been the means of preserving, and amidst the prosperity which they have themselves created.—Lord Melbourne (11th March, 1818. Speech on the Indemnity Bill).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor.
Communications regarding the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as Second-class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Publishers of
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"
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"THE HEROLD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Case for Equal Suffrage

MEMBERS of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress have had, within the last few days, an opportunity of listening to what might properly be described as an equal suffrage argument in crystallized form. The contributors to it have been many, but seldom, if ever, before has so much been said by supporters of the cause, or so much of an effective and convincing nature, in so short a space of time. United States Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts have not, as a rule, taken the trouble of acquainting themselves very thoroughly with the case for equal suffrage. Some of them have viewed the proposition of putting it into the state or national Constitution with indifference; some of them have been utterly opposed to the idea. In this respect they have not widely differed from the Representatives and Senators in Congress from a number of the other states. But a recent event has compelled the Massachusetts delegation to take a deeper interest than formerly in the subject. So long as equal suffrage was kept to the west of the Mississippi River, or, in a modified form, west of Indiana, it did not appear, to those active in politics east of the Alleghenies, to be of very immediate concern. But the sudden change in the wind in New York State has made a tremendous difference.

It has made a tremendous difference to the women suffragists themselves, as well as to those indifferent or opposing forces with which they have found it so difficult to deal in the past. It has given the women advocates of political equality a new hope, a new confidence, and a new assurance. As for instance, one of them asked the gentlemen of the Massachusetts delegation, in the course of her argument the other day, "Why unnecessarily antagonize a large class of people to whom you will later appeal for votes?" In New York, today, men in politics, high and low, are asking themselves why they made the mistake of opposing a class of people who, one of these days, may be able to control elections in that State. Another representative of the suffrage cause reminded the Massachusetts delegation, lest they might overlook the fact, that "the recent New York vote doubled the number of women voters in the United States."

As to the matter of waiting for equal suffrage in the nation until all, or at least a majority, of the states had adopted it, the delegation was informed, very clearly, of the extreme difficulty in states like Indiana, New Mexico, and Arizona, of securing amendments of any kind to the state constitutions, because of the rigorous provisions in those instruments against alterations. Something, of course, had to be said in regard to the alleged relationship between the vote that carried suffrage and the vote that defeated Mayor Mitchell in New York City, and the retort was ready that suffrage was carried in the precincts in which Mitchell won. Moreover, the women had at hand facts and figures to show that three or four pro-German counties in Iowa were responsible for throwing that State against suffrage. They rightfully argued, too, that suffrage sentiment in Massachusetts should not be measured by the referendum of 1915, on which only men voted.

One of the supporters of the amendment made no attempt to sugar-coat her statements with reference to the soldier's preference in representation when matters of concern to him were up for consideration. She said her husband and sons were in the United States military service abroad, and that "they would much rather be represented by women than by men." Many families similarly divided, she contended, would feel that their interests were safer if intrusted to women. To cap these statements, another was made, later in the hearing, to the effect that one encampment at Camp Devens, on being canvassed, voted 112 to 18 in favor of suffrage.

Such arguments, testimonies, or assertions would have less weight than is given them today if the practical public men of several of the states were not now listening with attention to the pleas of women for justice, and if the triumphant Democratic Party in New York had not voted, within a week, to add fifteen women to the Democratic State Committee. Here is official partisan political recognition of women such as the eastern side of the United States has never known before. It is, of course, impossible to say in advance how Congress will vote on the Susan B. Anthony amendment, when it comes up in the near future, but it is not impossible to see that the majority in Congress will hesitate to sacrifice several congressional districts by repudiating the recent decision of New York State on equal suffrage. Whether or not Congress shall submit the suffrage amendment, women will henceforth vote in New York, and they are not likely to reward the party that disappoints them.

Civil Control of the French Army

THE point which the French Parliament won, some time ago, when it secured recognition for the fact that Parliament is the supreme controlling power over the army, is an important one. The question is one which has agitated the nation for some time, ever since, in fact, the beginning of the war, and only the most superficial consideration of the matter is required in order to see how full of difficulties the carrying out of such an idea might be. Recent events in France have shown, only too well, that it is one thing to announce a fundamental scheme and quite another to put it into effect, and the experience of the parliamentary commission at the front, as related by some of its members, will not surprise anybody who understands the prejudice felt in the army against the whole proposal.

It was, of course, no part of the intention of the commission to interfere in any way with the war policy of the military authorities, or even to offer any advice

on such matters. Neither did the members of the commission desire in any way to interfere in matters of organization. As one authority definitely stated, "a representative of the Government with the armies, whatever he might be called, would leave all details of technique to the command, but he would see that the general wishes of the Government were carried out, a thing which it is almost impossible to do at a distance."

The experience of the commissioners shows clearly enough that this was not understood by the military authorities as the object. The commissioners were received very courteously; generals invited them to lunch, but the less they wanted to see, the better they were liked, and, in the most amiable way, it was made impossible for them to carry out their inquiries.

Now, such a state of things is as regrettable as it is, in every way, unnecessary. The powers of the commissioners are clearly defined, and those powers do not include the right to interfere with the military authorities in any way which could be said to affect military operations. The armies of France have, long since, ceased to be something apart from the nation. They are, to all intents and purposes, representative of the nation, and the aim of the French nation is not militarism. France stands, as do all the Allies, for the ending of war and the supremacy of the civil power, and the army should, and no doubt will, when the position is made clear, welcome the idea of this fundamental policy being recognized.

On the other hand, much rests with the delegates. If it is in the power of the military authorities to put such obstacles in the way of the commissioners as to render their work almost impossible, it is in the power of the delegates to make it very difficult for the military authorities; and that without, technically speaking, going beyond the terms of their reference. It is one more case where good will is necessary on both sides, if any good results are to be achieved.

December 17

AS THE issue which is to be decided by the Canadian people next Monday becomes clearer, the division between the two parties becomes steadily more defined. When the election was still several weeks off there were many thousands of people who, being under no immediate necessity of taking action either way, clung automatically to the views which they had held all along. Deeply committed to the game of party politics, in a country where party feeling has always run high, they were dominated by that mistaken loyalty which regards a reconsideration of position as weakness. For some weeks past, however, this time-worn tradition has been going down in all directions before the realization of a loyalty much greater than party and much greater than country. So, in the east and in the west, and even in Quebec itself, there have been found many thousands who have been big enough to think again. Many life-long Liberals have gone to Unionist meetings, supported Unionist candidates, and done everything in their power to support the Unionist government, not because they had, in any way, given up the important political doctrines for which their party stood, but because they recognized the simple fact that, for the time being, at any rate, party had come to an end. As one well-known Liberal remarked, only quite recently, "in the light of present world issues party seems small indeed."

Every day that passes, between now and December 17, this call to decision will become more definite. To the man in the street, said a recent dispatch, the issue is the immediate getting ready of reinforcements to send to France, or, in the event of the return of the party headed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the wasting of a year whilst the people are asked to decide, by means of a referendum, whether this step shall be taken or not. That, indeed, is the immediate issue, but it may be safely ventured that behind that issue there has already come to light, and will come more fully to light, a much bigger issue, namely, that Canada, in common with all the allied nations, is joined in a struggle for humanity. In such a struggle there is no time nor place for bargaining, for setting off one man's services against another's, or one nation's services against another's. There is only place for all men and nations to do their utmost, and to do it in full accord with their neighbors, without question asked or assurance demanded.

In the course of their campaign Sir Robert Borden and his followers have adopted this attitude. They have striven to the uttermost to keep their speeches free from party feeling, to make the way as easy as possible for their former opponents to unite with them, and, by lifting up a great ideal before the nation, to place party politics in their true light and relegate them to their true place. As a consequence, many people, during the last few weeks, have grown thoroughly ashamed of party politics, and it may be confidently predicted that many more will grow ashamed of them before December 17.

Italian Unity

ONE of the most interesting results of the Austro-German offensive against Italy is the way in which that action has caused the ranks to close up throughout the country, and aroused the Italian people, as never before, to a just appreciation of the real issues of the war. Italy's views on this great question have undergone drastic changes during the two and a half years her armies have been facing those of the Central Powers along her northern frontiers. As the clericalist Signor Tovini wrote in the *Unità*, some time ago, Italy waged war "in the first instance to gain for Italy her natural boundaries; in the second instance, for the liberation of oppressed nations, and now, thirdly, she makes war for the democratization of states."

What Signor Tovini threw out as a taunt, intending to show how the "war party" seized on whatever reason for continuing the war seemed most useful at the time, was, in fact, a very just description of the gradual moral awakening which has come over the country. Italy's

views on the war have indeed changed, out of all recognition, since the days of Irredentism and bargain making of 1915. It has been, however, a tortuous and protracted awakening, and there is much evidence to show that the armies in the field, save for those sections where the German propagandist had successfully carried on his work, were always much ahead of the rest of the country in realizing what was before them. Italy itself has been sadly torn with dissension. The Giolittian and the Socialist have left her no peace, whilst the propaganda carried on throughout the country has been perhaps the most subtle which the people of any country have had to face during the last three years. It seemed, indeed, as if the only thing that could rouse Italy would be just some such event as the German invasion, which would restore to the nation its sense of proportion, and enable it to see where dissensions would inevitably lead.

No doubt, Germany hoped, by launching her great attack at the moment of high political crisis in Italy, when Parliament had just reassembled and the new Ministers had not had time to feel themselves in the saddle, to create a division which might spread throughout the country. The reverse was, of course, the case, and every day, for weeks past, has brought in news of how all parties were coming together, throughout the country, determined to see in each other neither Giolittian nor Socialist, Interventionist nor so-called Neutralist, but only Italians. The Rome Communal Council, the Association of Communes of Italy, the Milanese railway employees, the Italian Freemasons, to mention only a few at random, and the newspapers with strange accord, all urge the same lesson, namely, "unity and firmness." The territory between the Piave and the northeastern frontier will not have been temporarily lost in vain, if Italy has indeed learned this lesson.

The Old Delmonico

TO HAVE lived in New York, or to have visited that city, without dining at one of the Delmonico restaurants, would, a few years ago, have been to have missed an opportunity of shining before people who had never been in New York. It would have been like leaving Philadelphia without seeing the Mint, or Boston without seeing the Common, or Chicago without seeing Michigan Boulevard. To have dined at any of the Delmonico restaurants, when there were four of them, was something to talk about; to have dined at the original Delmonico, or the Delmonico that since 1890, until the other day, occupied the site of the first Delmonico restaurant, at Beaver and William streets, was an experience to dilate upon, not only in conversation, but in writing, and, when possible, in print. Of all the Delmonico restaurants, only one now remains, namely, that at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and this is conducted by people not related to the Delmonico family. Delmonico has become merely a trade name.

John and Peter Delmonico arrived in New York ninety years ago from Switzerland, and had been in the city only a few weeks when they issued a circular, in English and French, announcing that they were prepared to supply holiday refreshments, fancy cakes, and ices, at numbers 21 and 23 William Street. This was the beginning. Between December 13, 1827, and the outbreak of the Civil War the Delmonicos became known not only throughout the length and breadth of the North American Continent, but in all other parts of the globe that had sent tourists or travelers to the United States. The little shop soon expanded into a café, and the café spread completely over the premises. In 1836 the Delmonico brothers erected on the site a four-story building, and, this proving too contracted, they added a section to it. In 1890 these quarters were replaced by the eight-story structure that has become familiar to New Yorkers and New York visitors of this generation as the Old Delmonico.

This was the Delmonico that for years held the very cream of New York restaurant patronage. Its branches on Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, at 20 Broad Street, and at Chambers Street and Broadway, all in their day drew high-class patronage, but for several decades the place to go, if one really was bent on going somewhere, was to the establishment at Beaver and William streets.

There were many Delmonicos, contemporary and in succession, and the family was represented in the active management of the restaurants until a comparatively recent period. After Peter and John came Lorenzo, then Charles, and then a younger set, named Rosa, Lorenzo, Crist, Charles Crist and Josephine Crist. These gave attention to one or another of the restaurants, but gradually the family interest declined and new owners gained control. The character of the business, however, has always been maintained at a very high standard.

The growth of New York itself had much to do with the change that came over the Old Delmonico in late years. The city that knew the old place moved away from Beaver and William streets, and, besides, that terrible thing specialization set in. While the population continued until recently to afford a paying custom, yet the patronage that naturally would have flocked to the Old Delmonico twenty or thirty or forty years ago was now scattered. Each great group of business men had come to have its dining club down town, while the social clubs uptown multiplied.

Strangers were welcome in the Delmonico restaurants, although all of them preserved an apparent air of exclusiveness. It is told of the Delmonico system that if a stranger should drop in and order to his heart's content, and at the conclusion express sorrow that he had forgotten his pocketbook, the manager would smile and, after asking him to endorse his bill, courteously bow the guest out. If the latter returned and squared up in due time, all was well; if he failed to do this, he would be refused service thereafter, even though he offered to pay in advance. The unwritten motto of the house of Delmonico was, "Every patron is assumed to be a gentleman until he turns out to be something else."

Delmonico's first restaurant had a place in literature many years ago. At one time or another nearly all the

famous British authors of the Victorian period dined, or were dined, within its walls, and the verdict they passed upon it, as recorded in their notes or memoirs, was uniformly favorable.

The eight-story building that was once the pride of Peter and John Delmonico, of old New York, and of a large part of America, has now become the headquarters of the American Lloyds, and is filled with marine offices. But it is not likely that, for many years to come, New York will be without a creditable restaurant bearing the famous name.

Notes and Comments

THE British flag, now flying over the Holy City in symbol of Christian triumph over the Turk, has been very little in evidence during the progress of the present war. The Englishman is not given to demonstration of his feelings at any time. It is "bad form." The jubilant ebullience of Mafeking was not typical, but symptomatic. John Bull was merely for the nonce taken off his guard. The celebration of the victory of the Somme was more to his national liking. A reporter, eager to place on record London's celebration of the Great Drive, promenade up and down the Strand, notebook in hand. To his surprise not a flag, not a strip of bunting, was to be seen! London had failed to show any outward sign of the tremendous emotions which he knew lay under the surface of things. Sorrowfully, he wended his way back to Fleet Street, when—oh, joy!—his eye caught sight of a flag fluttering in the breeze. . . . It was a red flag protruding from a manhole!

AN IMPOSITION may be practiced for years in the name of law, until somebody, sufficiently mindful of public interest, and sufficiently daring to attack entrenched wrong, questions its right to continuance. As, for example, Judge James E. Robinson, of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, questions the authority behind compulsory vaccination in that State. Now that the question has been raised, North Dakotans who do not believe they should be forced to submit their bodies or their consciences to any school of medicine will not rest until they shall have obtained a decision on the matter from the highest judicial tribunal in the Commonwealth.

DOCTOR THEODOR HERZL, the Vienna playwright and founder of Zionism, once declared that the Jews would never become a political power. Yet the Zionists of today are already discussing the possibility of a Jewish Republic in Palestine, under the guarantee of Great Britain or of the combined Allied Powers, and Israel Zangwill, the brilliant author of "The Children of the Ghetto," has rushed into print on the subject. But he has been careful to say that the Children of the Republic should comprise only those who have suffered oppression in other lands. This is practically tantamount to saying that he does not as yet contemplate deserting the pleasant ways of authorship which have brought him fame and fortune. On his own showing, he would be disqualified as a citizen of the newest republic. But he has never been a consistent adherent of the "Back to Palestine" movement. Probably because he had no faith in the ultimate winning over of the Sultan to the Zionist movement, he gave his support to those schemes of Jewish colonization of other parts of the world, which proved failures.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL was an interested spectator at the First Zionist Congress held at Basle, Switzerland, in 1897. A Gentile sympathizer called the author's attention to the absence of salient Jewish characteristics in the physiognomy of the average delegate. Zangwill feigned surprise at the remark. "My dear sir," he replied, "didn't you know that Shylock and Fagan are utter impossibilities today? The typical Jew went out of existence some time ago. I helped to give him the final kick!" Yet Israel himself has strongly marked Semitic features.

INFORMATION received to the effect that Germany is using in its submarines a device invented in the United States last spring goes to show how lacking in courtesy and hospitality would be the cultured people of the latter country if for any reason, and particularly for any war reason, they should turn the cold shoulder toward the cultured people of the former country and its allies. Spies operating in the United States are, of course, persons capable of working themselves into confidences that are valuable to the enemy. They are of good address, frequently charming in manner, and it is a very difficult thing for nice people to be rude toward them. If they play, or sing, or paint, rudeness toward them becomes, of course, impossible.

TALKING about spies must remind the reader that munition-plant and munition-ship fires and explosions are again becoming alarmingly frequent in the United States and Canada, as well as distressingly disastrous. This fact is prima facie evidence of the other fact that both the countries named are harboring enemies, not necessarily alien, who will not stop at the commission of atrocities on the score of their enmity.

PRESS dispatches received in Boston, Mass., from the Italian Army headquarters say that a United States Congressman "pulled a string" firing the first American shot against Austria. This is altogether fitting and proper, and shows how the training which politicians receive in the halls of Congress ever stands them in good stead. This must not, of course, be taken as meaning that all their time is devoted to "pulling strings," or to "shooting off hot air," but rather as referring to one of the "indoor sports" indulged in by politicians, especially during election campaigns.

IT is mainly for the alcohol in it that beer is consumed, not for the other ingredients, and it stands to reason that, as the alcohol content in the beverage is reduced, its attraction for those who seek artificial stimulation will decline. And it might be well to say that every time the percentage of alcohol content, in beverages of all kinds, is reduced by the United States Government, the percentage of manhood in the country goes up